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## GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S MESSAGE.

READ BEFORE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THURSDAY.

The Governor's message was read last Wednesday before both houses of the General Assembly. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The first General Assembly of the twentieth century meets under conditions more encouraging than those which confronted the legislators who convened during the last decade of the nineteenth century. Events in Asia and Africa have created demand for our products. Protective import taxes have stimulated home production. Confidence in the national currency has sent into circulation vast sums of hoarded money. The extension of American territory has opened up opportunities for enterprise and adventure. Exports of the nation have enormou ly increased. Cotton manufacturing in North Carolina is increasing beyond the dreams of thoughtful men of the past. Our State population has gone up to nearly two millions. The actual aggregate wealth of the State has increased so that for the first time in forty years it probably equals or surpasses the values which prevailed before the destruction and disasters of the Civil Conflict.

REPORTS OF THE STATE OFFICIALS

The reports of the Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, together with the reports of the heads of the State, are transmitted herewith. These several reports are full and accurate and the recommendations contained in them are entitled to the careful consideration of the General Assembly.

WORK OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The work of the Geological Survey has been carried on during the past two years in a highly creditable manner. Among the results accomplished it may be mentioned that the examination of the magnetic conditions of the State has been completed; meridian monuments have been erected at every county seat and a report is now being published which will place the results of this investigation within reach of every surveyor and engineer in the State. The oyster beds have been carefully re-examined during the past year by the survey in connection with the United States Fish Commission. A report embodying the result of this investigation is now ready for publication. The work of investigating the water resources, including both the surface streams for water power and the artesian water supplies for drinking purposes, has made considerable progress, and a preliminary report on the water powers of the middle and western counties has already been published. An examination of the pine forests of the eastern counties was made during 1899, and during 1900 in connection with the United States Department of Agriculture, the survey has been making a careful examination of the forests of the mountain counties in relation to the proposed national park in that region. In co-operation with the United States Geological Survey something more than one thousand square miles has been added to the regions covered by the topographic map of the State and the investigation of the general mineral and mining conditions has been continued during the past two years. The demand for the reports of the survey has continually increased and the supply of several reports already published has been exhausted. During the past two years something more than $5,000,000 of capital has been invested in the development of the timber and mineral resources of the State, which investments are doubtless in a measure attributable to the work of the survey.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The State Agricultural Society has done good work during the last two years. The Fair in the year 1900, was, perhaps, the best exhibit of the productions of the farm and and workshop, that has ever been collected in the State. I recommend that the General Assembly continue to treat this Society with the consideration which it deserves, so that it may have means from year to year of preparing such exhibits of the productions of the State as will advertise thoroughly to the stranger and the people or the State as well, the wealth of its resources.

The Board of Agriculture has constructed a creditable building such as was needed to meet the wants of this Department. The usefulness of this Board has been demonstrated to the extent that it has become a permanent institution of the State.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

The University during the last four years has grown in attendance from three hundred and ninety-one students to five hundred and twelve. Its material equipment has also increased by gifts to the State in buildings amounting to $36,000, and in bequests and money about $420,000. This large growth of the University means a greater extension of its usefulness and influence. It means a great impetus to education in this State. A strong and efficient University is essential to the State's educational system, and the University must be generously supported if this State is to go forward. The present teaching force is unable to meet the demands made upon it by the increasing number of students, and there is already an annual deficit in the treasury. The University needs and deserves liberal treatment at the hands of the Legislature of the State.

THE STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE.

The State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro suffered very greatly from an epidemic of typhoid fever which broke out in the fall of 1899. It was found necessary for the protection of life and health to close the institution for a time. A very rigid investigation of the cause of the epidemic disclosed the fact that it was not due to any neglect on the part of the officials of that institution. The plumbing of the institution has been overhauled and modernized, and the institution is at this writing in a flourishing condition, having a large number of young women in its classes preparing themselves for the higher vocations of life. The statement of the needs of this institution is transmitted herewith and it is hoped that the General Assembly may be able to find a way to meet the demands for enlargement which the statement contains.

THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

A report of the Board having control of the College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts is submitted herewith, and exhibits the operations of that institution for the two years past. The enrollment of the College is larger than at any other time in its history, and it is believed that no other institution within the State is doing more to elevate the standards of our civilization that is being done at this College.

THE COLORED AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE.

The report of the Board managing the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical College is transmitted herewith and the attention of the General Assembly is called to its statement of work and its appeal for the continued support and favorable consideration of the representatives of the people.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND THE SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The reports of the three hospitals for the insane and of the schools for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind are transmitted herewith. I again earnestly call attention to the application made by all these institutions. It is not only shocking to the highest human sensibilities, but it is a stain upon the civilization of our time, that insane persons of both sexes should be confined in the loathsome and unsanitary jails of our counties, on account of the lack of room to receive them and care for them in the asylums that have been provided for such unfortunates.

THE REFORMATORY.

The attention of the Executive has been called to the fact that a large number of the most enlightened citizens of the State have formed themselves into a reformatory association to agitate the matter and educate the people so as to secure the establishment of a reformatory for the restraint and education of juvenile criminals. In a former message, the attention of the General Assembly was called to this subject urging the establishment of a reformatory at an early day. The supreme importance of taking steps at once for the establishment of such an institution at some suitable location is manifest.

It may be said that owing to the depleted condition of the public treasury, the State is not able now to make the appropriation necessary to the establishment of such an institution. It is the opinion of those who have made a special study of the question—as it is of most of the economists of the time that it is economy to spend money in this way. It is notoriously true that young boys and girls who are found guilty of some small criminal offence for the first time and who are not yet hardened in crime, are sent to our jails and penitentiary to associate with persons of both sexes who have long been criminals; and those juvenile offenders instead of being benefitted and reclaimed are confirmed in their viciousness and go away from prison, after first term of service there, prepared by their vicious associations for yet greater offenses against the public laws. A properly conducted reformatory would take these youthful offenders and put them under restraints and within the sweep of influences that would turn them aside from their criminal tendencies and result in their reformation and reclamation to industry and social usefulness. Statistics gleaned from other States show that from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the juvenile criminals who are treated in reformatories are reformed and made to be useful citizens. What has been done in this regard in other States, can be done here in North Carolina, and the doing of it ought not to be delayed for the space of one single unnecessary hour.

The list of pardons and commutations together with the causes for which they were granted, will be transmitted.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

This institution is certainly entitled to more consideration and larger appropriation. It should be made creditable to the State by improvements in the buildings and grounds and the better maintenance of the inmates.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

The report of the Board of Public Charities is presented herewith, and the attention of the General Assembly is called to its recommendations.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Attention is called to the report of the Superintendent of the Penitentiary from which it appears that the institution ought to be self-supporting in the future.

The Legislature some years ago, by special enactment, created what is known as the "Criminal or Dangerous Insane Department," and located it in the west end of the penitentiary building. This, the management of this institution thinks, with all good citizens who have given serious thought to the matter, was a grievous mistake. There can be no such thing as an insane criminal, for an insane person cannot commit crime, and the few unfortunates who are stowed away in one corner of the State's prison are perhaps no more dangerous than many of those confined in the hospitals at Raleigh, Morganton and Goldsboro. It is a discrimination that should not be made. The department is a menace to this institution, its establishment an injustice to these unfortunates.

STATE GUARD.

The State Guard has steadily increased in usefulness and is now on a splendid basis. The appropriation from the General Government has been more than doubled during the past two years. This fact has made possible a much better equipment for all the companies. No encampment was ordered during the past year on account of a lack of funds for this purpose. Annual encampments are of vital importance to the Guard, and ample provision should be made for holding them. Whenever the troops have been needed to aid in the enforcement of the law, prompt and most efficient service has been rendered. The time has come in our history when a spirit of just liberality should be manifested toward the State's military forces. North Carolina is far behind her sister States in the matter of appropriations for supporting her State Guard. This condition ought not to exist.

THE STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The attention of the Legislature is especially called to the eighth biennial report of the State Board of Health. The attention of your Honorable Body is particularly called to the report of the committee of that Board transmitted herewith upon the subject of the ventilation of the State capitol.

The Board of Health during the last two fiscal years has performed more favorable services in the lines of its particular employment than it has ever performed in any similar period heretofore.

It is earnestly hoped that the Legislature will make liberal provisions for the continuance of the work of this very important Board.

LITIGATION INVOLVING STATE'S INTERESTS.

The railroad litigation, in which the State has been concerned for the last four years, has been more extensive and important than that in which it has ever before been engaged. It has chiefly arisen through the action of the Railroad and Corporation Commissions. The questions presented to these Commissions, their decisions and the consequent litigation, have been of vital interest to the people, involving great principles and large sums of money. They have, of necessity, been attended with expenses somewhat commensurate with these interests.

The most important litigation during the last two years has been that which arose in the "Passenger Rate Cases," the "Telegraph Rate Case," and the "Railroad and Telegraph Injunction Tax Cases."

The Railroad Commission reduced passenger rates on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad from three and one-fourth to two and three-fourths cents per mile for first class, and from two and three fourths to two cents per mile for second class passengers. This applied to intra-state traffic only. This reduction was intended as a test case, the railroads being understood to deny the power of the Commission to make such reductions. The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company promptly obtained an injunction from the U. S. Circuit Court and several hearings were had in the cause. The Legislature of 1899 passed an act which seemingly abolished the Railroad Commission. The North Carolina Corporation Commission, its successor, restored the former rates. It subsequently increased the assessment of railroad property in the State. Serious litigation ensued, and pending its result, the corporation Commission deemed it wise not to continue the contest as to the passenger rates for the present. So the case was terminated without prejudice to the future action of the Board.

This case, involved the right of the State to reduce the passenger fares on ever railroad in the State, and thus presented questions reaching far into the future. These large and important interests fully justified the employment of special counsel in the premises. Their services have been arduous and the compensation which they have received is deemed reasonable. A history of this litigation may be found in the Railroad Commission report for 1898 from pages 163 to 334, inclusive.

In 1898 the Railrod Commission reduced the rate for messages over the lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company between points within this State, from twenty-five to fifteen cents for a message of ten words. The company secured an injunction from the Federal Court restraining the Commission's order reducing the rate. The importance and difficulty of the case involving large interests, not for one year only, but for the future, made it necessary to employ special counsel to represent the State. The compensation paid them is deemed reasonable.

When the Corporation Commission entered upon the discharge of

[Continued on 2d page.]

## GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

ENGLAND DISHEARTENED AT THE BOER WAR SITUATION.

### BOERS INVADE CAPE COLONY.

Several Hard Battles Fought—Large British Losses—Prominent Englishmen Condemn the War.

London, Jan. 11.—The situation in South Africa grows worse rather than better. Lord Kitchner's dispatches are more laconic than those of Lord Roberts and little else of importance is allowed to come through.

The Times, in an editorial today, finds comfort in the thought, "that the process of ateriton is doing its work and must shortly lead to the inevitable result."

In other quarters, however, there is less satisfaction with the position of affairs, which especially necessitated the fortification of Cape Town.

No steps have been taken to comply with Lord Kitchener's demands for reinforcements.

Lord Coleridge in a letter excusing his non-attendance at a political meeting, says:

"I loathe and detest this war and the policy which brought it about, the mode in which it is conducted and the undignified excitement over the defeat of a handful of peasants defending their country at the hands of ten times their number of trained soldiers, backed by the wealth of England."

This morning's dispatches report that a small party of Boers carried off cattle close to the east fort at Pretoria. Rumors are spreading that the rebels have joined the Boers in the Calivina district.

General Kitchener sends news of a serious simultaneous attack on the night of January 7th, by the Boers on the British positions between points sixty miles apart, along the lines of the Pretoria and Lorenzo Marques railway. The losses on both sides were severe.

Following is the text of the dispatch from General Kitchener:

"Pretoria, Wednesday, January 9th.—On the night of January 7th, the Boers made similtaneous and determined attacks upon all of our posts at Belfast, Wonderfontein, Nooitgedacht, and Wildfontein. Intense fog prevailed and taking advantage of cover it afforded, the Boers were able to creep up close to our position. A heavy fire continued until 3:40 a. m., when the Boers were driven off. One British officer was killed and three were wounded, while twenty men were killed and fifty-nine wounded. The loss of the Boers was heavy, twenty-four dead being counted."

The invasion of Cape Colony looks more threatening. The defenses of Cape Town, including two 47 naval guns, are now completed and the recruiting of volunteers is active throughout the colony. According to dispatches to The Daily Express, the admiral of the Cape fleet is prepared, in an emergency, to land a naval brigade of 2,500 men with six Hotchkiss guns.

A Murraysburg telegram this morning says the Dutch there received the British troops sullenly, and it reports that there are rumors that the colonial rebels of the neighborhood are joining the invaders.

The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post, wires that a member of the Burgher peace committee whom he interviewed, frankly confessed that there was no hope of many burghers surrendering.

### UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE IN CUBA.

Convention Decides on This, With Practical Unanimity.

Havana, January 10.—The Cuban constitutional convention, in secret session, decided by a practically unanimous vote to insert in the draft constitution a clause providing for universal suffrage in the future republic. Only one vote, it is understood, was cast against the proposal. Several conservative members, who are known to be opposed to it, were absent, but the advocates of universal suffrage claim a clear majority, and say there will be no opposition when the question comes to a vote in public session.

Heretofore this subject has been delicately handled, and it was thought the convention would leave the settlement of the matter to future legislation.

The friends of General Maximo Gomez, who assert that he is the popular candidate for the presidency, are elated over the prospect of an unrestricted vote.

The convention has made several modifications in the original draft submitted by the Central Committee. Many members say that the public sessions will begin next week, and that a constitution will be accepted and proposed to Congress immediately.

### Governor Remembers Old Isaac.

Times-Mercury.

Governor Aycock has remembered in a very nice way one of his old darky friends. He has employed old Isaac Hodges, the well known colored porter at Clegg's Hotel, Greensboro, as a servant in the mansion.—News and Observer.

There is another Isaac, a darkey friend, that the Governor should remember, and that is Isaac Smith, of Craven. "Our Isaac" has been a great help to the party and to forget him would show ingratitude.

### PUBLIC OWNERSHIP URGED.

Prof. Parson's Views Before the Industrial Commission on the Control of Common Carriers.

Washington Times.

It was after 11 o'clock this morning when Thomas W. Phillips, Chairman of the Industrial Commission, called the meeting to order, and after a short statement regarding the subject to be considered, introduced Frank Parsons, professor in the Boston University Law School. Mr. Parsons, after having answered a few preliminary questions asked by Mr. Clarke, one of the members of the Commission, stated his views regarding private ownership of railways, telegraphs, and telephones, as compared with the management of these public utilities under public control. Prof. Parsons stated he had made a study of the subject for twenty-five years and said that there is more than the mere question of profits in the managing of these public concerns, and these are the interests of the general public.

"Private monopoly," said Prof. Parsons," aims at dividends for the stockholders; it has for its purpose the material wealth of a few now, where public ownership aims at equal services for all, at the general interest of the public, not for a few, and not only for the present, but for the future as well."

Prof. Parsons quoted Bismark in his argument as having stood for the consolidation of public utilities under Government control; he cited opinions of eminent Swiss legislators on the subject, and read a number of statements from statesmen and economists from nearly all parts of the world advocating public ownership of public commodities.

### TEA CULTURE IN CAROLINA.

To be Gone Into on a Large Scale by Northerners.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 10.—The unsuccessful experiments of United States Commissioner of Agriculture LeDuc, followed by the successful planting and cultivation of tea at Pinehurst Farms, Summerville, near this city, by Dr. Sheppard, has attracted northern capitalists, who will go into the business on a large scale, and who expect to raise three hundred thousand pounds annually for the American market.

Colonel A. C. Tyler and Major R. T. Trimble, of New London, Conn., and the Baron J. A. von Brunig, formerly of the German Legation at Washington, are the leaders of the enterprise, and have already bought 4,000 acres of pine land along the line of the Charleston & Savannah railroad, fifteen miles from here. Messrs. Tyler and Trimble were in camp at Summerville during the war with Spain, and saw the success of the tea culture at Pinehurst. Major Trimble will, it is said, be at the head of the company.

It is said that Dr. Sheppard, this year, has had twice as many orders for tea as he could fill.

### The Devil in Chelsea.

Boston Globe.

A case somewhat suggestive of the days of Salem witchcraft is pending in a Chelsea court. A man is charged with being "possessed of a devil."

The question that so severely taxes the acumen of the lawyers is what the devil is and just what the evidences of possession are. Up to date the Bible, all the standard dictionaries, numerous law reports, and great theological works have been consulted, but without letting in any light upon the problem. So the court has been compelled to continue the case for a week.

Yet the devil is one of the most talked about personalities known, and his doings are matters of daily record. He cannot be a myth, for he is possessed of substance enough to make a libel suit.

Before this case comes up again some theologian should be consulted who can settle the points in dispute. The devil should never be permitted to prove an alibi in Massachusetts.

### Panic at a Bull Fight.

Monterey, Mexico, Dispatch.

The bull-fight arena at San Luis Potosi was the scene of another exhibition of brutal sport today. While the fight was in progress one of the bulls jumped the stone barrier that separates the fighting ring from the spectators.

The animal landed in the midst of the crowd and instantly charged upon the men, women and children, who fled in every direction, vainly seeking the exits. One man was killed by the animal and a score or more were injured, being knocked down and trampled under the feet of their panic-stricken friends and neighbors. The bull was finally killed by a rural guard.

### Smallpox at Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12.—Four cases of smallpox have been removed by Dr. J. V. McGougan, county physician, with 17 persons who have been in contact, to the pest house on Sam Turner's place on Sandy Run. There is no alarm. The cases are mild and under control. Cumpulsory vaccination has been ordered.

### Chandler Turned Down.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 10.—Hon. Henry E. Burnham, of Manchester, was nominated tonight to succeed Hon. William E. Chandler in the United States Senate.

Cornelius L. Alvord, Jr., the former note teller of the First National Bank of New York pleaded guilty to embezzling $700,000 from the bank named

## POSTAL TELEGRAPH

SENATOR BUTLER'S EFFORT FOR A POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

### HARD MATTER ITO SECURE INFORMATION.

The Difficulties He Has Had to Encounter in Getting Official Information Through the State Department for Other Countries Having Postal Telegraph, Telepones and Postal Savings Banks.

Special to The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The resolution offered by Senator Butler of North Carolina at the last session of Congress calling upon the State Department to secure from the representatives of the United States government over the world all data available bearing upon the subject of government control of the telegraph is beginning to bear fruit. The Senator has already received much of interest on this subject, which he is now having prepared for presentation in a few days to Congress. Senator Butler is not at all hopeful of getting action on his bill at this session, if, indeed he can prevail upon the committee having the matter in charge to take up the bill and consider it. The telegraph octopus seems to have its tentacles fastened so securely upon the legislative mill at the head of the avenue that nothing can dislodge it. He has sought in vain to have the committee give even a hearing to those who are interested in inaugurating an era of cheap telegraph tolls, so as to place the service within the reach of everybody, as obtains today in every civilized nation on the globe. His request, for one reason or another, is always denied, and the bill in consequence sleeps undisturbed in the pigeonholes of the committee.

The opposition that he has met in committee to the bill seems to be also shared by the State Department, for from this quarter some most vexatious and unlooked for annoyances have arisen.

When Senator Butler introduced his resolution directing our representatives abroad to furnish him, through the State Department, with the history and workings of foreign telegraph systems, he neglected to stipulate that these reports were to be in English, little dreaming that they would be framed in any other language. His discomfiture may therefore be better imagined than described when the reports reached him. They were written in every known tongue under the sun, from the primitive lingo of the Patagonian to the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Egyptians. In this dilemma he appealed to the State Department today for help, but was told that they were short of translators and could not be of any assistance to him. Senator Butler has therefore had to bear the expense of having these documents put into English where he has been fortunate enough to find individuals who understand the language in which they were written.

The reports, it seems, consisted chiefly of official documents, gotten up by those in charge of the telegraph systems of the countries heard from, the United States representative accredited to these countries having simply acted as the forwarding agents of these unintelligible official reports. One of the most interesting reports was that received from Norway. In that country the government not only controls the telegraph but the telephone system as well. Every first-class hotel is supplied with telephones, so that the usual innkeeper's inquiry in the Land of the Midnight Sun, instead of being "with or without bath" is "with or without telephone."

The reports show that from your room in a Norwegian hotel you may speak to a person living in any city of the kingdom, so widespread and comprehensive has the telephone system of that country become under government control. England, Senator Butler said, had awakened to the necessity of acquiring the telephone systems of the British Isles, as only a few days ago the telegraphic reports from there announced that the government had been directed to take steps to purchase at a fair valuation or by condemnation if necessary all the telephone lines of the kingdom with the view of making them part and parcel of the postal system.

### A WATERWAY TO BEAUFORT INLET.

Amendment to River and Harbor Bill Introduced by Senator Butler.

Washington, Jan. 10.—An amendment to the River and Harbor Bill providing for the appointment of a commission to investigate and report the feasibility of a waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beanfort Inlet, N. C., was today introduced by Senator Butler.

The British steamer Tanagera arrived at Bremen, Germany, last week, from Savannah and Norfolk with fire in her cotton cargo, 300 bales having been damaged by fire and 300 by water.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of James E. Boyd, United States district judge for the Western district of North Carolina.

### THOUSANDS OF ESQUIMAUX STARVING.

Frightful Sufferings Among the Natives in Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Frightful sufferings among the Esquimaux and native people in all parts of Alaska is reported in official letters received from government officers in the far north. It was predicted last summer that wholesale starvation would take place during the coming winter unless means of relief should be devised by the government. The Esquimaux and the Yukon River Indians suffered from an unusual scourge of sickness, the prevailing disease being measles, during the open season, and this made it impossible for them to lay in the usual supply of dried fish for winter use.

A report received from the commander of the revenue cutter Nunivak, now in winter quarters in the river Dahl, a northern branch of the Yukon, forming a junction below the Arctic circle, says that the extent of the suffering among the natives cannot be described for "it is simply appalling." The Nunivak, when she left St. Michael's late in the fall to reach her winter station before the close of navigation, took on a supply of provisions to be distributed to destitute people along the way.

"We ran day and night," says Captain Cantwell, "in order to reach points where suffering was reported, and during that time we not only helped the living, but buried the dead who, for lack of other means, had been left in their tents and along the river shore to rot or be eaten by dogs."

The quantity of supplies provided by the government proved altogether too small. The supplies consisted of 100 sacks of flour, 70 pounds of tea, 200 pounds of sugar, 991 pounds of bacon and 100 pounds of bread. These were distributed among 955 starving natives at Kwikpak, Pitka Point, Russian Mission and other places between St. Michael's and the Dahl river.

### A WHITE WOMAN ASSAULTED.

A Negro Attacks Her at Her Home near Whitsett in Her Husbands Absence.

Greensboro, Jan. 11.—News was received here today of a most brutal crime which was committed near Whitsett, in the eastern part of this county yesterday afternoon. Will Gibson, a negro, of desperate character, went to the home of Mrs. Kate Albright, in the absence of her husband, and brutally assaulted her, leaving her in a very critical condition. The signs of his rough handling and brutal treatment are to be seen on Mrs. Albright's body. The victim is a well-known and highly-respected white woman, 35 years of age.

After committing the crime Gibson left for parts unknown, and although officers and citizens have been searching for him, he has not yet been located. He will probably be caught, as it is believed he has not left the county.

### WORKMEN PLUNGE IN HOT WATER.

Fatal Accident at the Thomasville Veneering Factory.

Thomasville, N. C., Jan. 11.—An accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the H. E. Clements' Veneering Factory here, in which five colored men came near losing their lives. It seems that Yance Wells was rolling a large block of wood into a vat of boiling water, when his foot slipped and he fell in backwards. As the other four men were trying to get him out, the planks on which they were standing gave way, precipitating them also into the water, which is kept at the boiling point, and is several feet deep. Wells was scalded up to his neck, the skin, and even pieces of his flesh coming off with his clothes. After suffering mental agonies, he died shortly after midnight. Two others were seriously burned, one of them, it is feared, will die. The other two were only slightly scalded.

### BUTLER FOR FARMERS.

He Likely Kills The Ship Subsidy Bill by Asking Protection for Farmers.

Kinston Free Press.

The ship subsidy bill is probably "done for." One of the weapons that helped kill it (if, as we hope, it is dead) was a memorial introduced by Senator Butler, to be followed by a bill in the nature of a substitute, from the grangers of various states, demanding bounty on exports of agricultural products "as part of an act for the protection of shipping by subsidies." The farmers are as much entitled to subsidies as the ship builders and owners.

### STEAMBOAT SINKS AT HER WHARF.

Captain and Crew Have a Narrow Escape—She was Heavily Laden With Country Produce and Cotton.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10.—The river steamboat E. A. Hawes, belonging to the Black River Packet Company, sunk at her wharf early this morning. She was heavily laden with country produce, cotton and naval stores. The captain and crew of eight men had a narrow escape from drowning.

### Some Excuse for Them.

From Puck.

"The Boers don't know when they are beaten."

"No. They seem to be misled by the fact that they continue to capture British detachments."

## THE LAW MAKERS

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE LEGISLATURE.

### IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES.

Editors' Libel Law Bill Introduced—Hot Debates Over Bill to Increase Governor's Salary—Legislators Pass a Busy Week.

Many bills and resolutions have been introduced in both Houses up to the present time, there has been much discussion, and several bills have been passed, a few of which are of considerable importance. We can only give an outline of the most important legislation.

The Governor's Message was read before both Houses on Thursday.

SENATE.

The bill to increase the Governor's salary from three thousand to four thousand dollars, after a very warm debate, passed the Senate by a vote of 35 to 12, three Democrats voting against it and one Republican for it.

Senator Marshall, Republican, introduced a bill to repeal the existing election law, which was tabled. A bill was also introduced by Senator Marshall to amend the present election law, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Speight's bill to improve the sanitary condition of the Senate chamber and hall of the House, was passed.

Senator London introduced a bill relative to the law of libel recommended by the State Press Association.

The bill amending section 1276 of the Code, so as to permit personal representatives of deceased mortgagees, as well as of trustees, to settle accounts of deceased. Explained by Senator Henderson and passed; ordered to House for concurrence.

S. B. 8—To establish graded schools at Rocky Mount. Passed.

S. B 20—Amending sections 3840-12 of the Code, so as to establish the office of standard keeper of Northampton county. Passed.

HOUSE.

There were nine Democratic members who failed to bring their certificates with them; but on motion of Representative Reinhardt they were given the oath of office by Judge Walter Clark.

Representative A. D. Watts then introduced the following resolution which passed its first reading:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That no person contesting for a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives will be paid the expenses of his contest unless said contest is successful."

The bill by Representative Wright of Rowan, to regulate labor in textile factories, is as follows:

"Section 1. A textile factory shall be construed to mean any factory where cotton is made into yarn, or yarn is dyed, or yarn is made into any kinds of goods to be placed on the market for sale.

"Sec 2. No person under fifteen years of age shall be requirid to work more than ten hours per day in said factories.

"Sec. 3. No person under eleven years of age shall be employed in said factories.

"Sec. 4. By special agreement and for extra pay, persons over fifteen years of age may be employed to work for any length of time agreed to.

"Sec. 5. That no person shall be required, unless as prescribed in preceding section, to work more than eleven hours in said factories in any one day.

"Sec. 6 That no person between eleven and fifteen years of age shall be employed in said factories during the public school months of the school district in which such person resides, unless such person has previously during said school term attended at least three months the said school of said district for the year he seeks employment; and to prove that such person has attended said school, the school-teacher of said district shall, every three months during the school term, provide such employes with certificates stating whether or not such attendance has been had, and upon the presentation of said certificates of attendance said factories may employ such persons as above set forth."

Sec. 7 relates to the the employment of orphans.

"Sec. 8. That when any employe desires to sever his connection with the factory for which he is working he shall give notice to the manager of such institution at least ten days before he quits, and whenever such factory desires to sever the connection of any of its employes (except for gross misconduct) it shall give such employs at least 10 days' notice of its intention.

"Sec 9. That if any factory violates any part of this act it shall be fined ten dollars for each offence; and if employs shall violate any part of said act they shall be fined five dollars for each offence.

Representative Locke Craig's bill for increasing the number of judges and judicial districts provides:

"That the State shall be divided into sixteen judicial districts, for each of which six judges and a Solicitor shall be chosen in the manner now prescribed by law.

"That all acts of the General Assembly of this State creating and providing for criminal courts and circuits are hereby repealed."

(Continued on 2d page.)

# THE CAUCASIAN

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### THE GOVERNOR'S SALARY.

The Senate has passed a bill increasing the salary of the Governor of North Carolina from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum.

This was done in spite of the fact that the State Treasury, in consequence of the great extravagance of the last Legislature, is now practically without adequate funds to meet the necessary obligations.

The Legislature at its session of 1899 appropriated $310,000 more than any previous Legislature, and now it begins the new century with a deliberate purpose, it seems, to increase the burdens of the tax-payer by making unnecessary expenditures of the people's money, particularly at a time when the poor children of the State so greatly need adequate and proper means whereby they can equip themselves for the great struggles of life, by obtaining an education.

The Democrats can not deny that they pledged on every stump in the Summer campaign that every poor boy would have full opportunity to educate himself prior to 1908 in order to prevent his being disfranchised like the ignorant negro.

Now, if the outrageous extravagance of 1899 is to be repeated, and if salaries are to be increased, the farmers who voted the Democratic ticket in August will see that their burdens have greatly increased.

There might be some reason or excuse for an increase of the Governor's salary if conditions were different in our State, but there are so many demands made upon the State Treasury that it will be absolutely bankrupted if they do not call a "halt."

If we had already provided an adequate school term, and if there was sufficient money on hand to meet all requirements there might not be cause for complaint when an effort is made to increase the salary of the Governor.

Be it remembered that $3,000 was paid to Jarvis, Scales, Fowle, Holt, and Carr, and no effort was made to increase their salary. Why should it be done now, when the Treasury is in nowise equal to the great demands that are made upon it?

Suppose the Fusionists had increased the salary of Gov. Russell when he came into office in 1897, would not every Democratic paper have condemned their action? What is the reason for the increase now?

Mr. Aycock knew when he was nominated that the salary was $3,000, and if he did not feel that he could support himself on that amount he should have declined the nomination. He did not say anything about the salary being inadequate in the campaign even if he thought so. He pledged the people of the State, however, that every white boy would be educated before 1908.

Will Mr. Aycock contribute the additional increase to his salary toward the education of the poor boys of the State? This will be, in some measure, practical proof that he intends to carry out his anti-election pledge. Will he do it?

If the Legislature begins to increase salaries where will it end? Will they also increase the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges?

If they can live on $2,750 a year, it would seem that the Governor, under existing conditions, might be able to "squeeze" through on $3,000 a year—at least until the poor children of the State have had proper means provided for their education.

The increase of the Governor's salary will also pave the way for an additional increase of Superior Court Judges from 12 to 16.

It they begin with extravagant notions about increased salaries and offices they will not know where to end, and every man who should ask and fail to receive an increase of salary will charge that they have enacted "class legislation."

Let the present Legislature now, that they have started on the road that leads to reckless extravagance, bear in mind that the Democratic Legislature of 1899 spent $310,000 more than their predecessors.

They should also remember that the young criminals of the State need some consideration at their hands, and that the Asylums and charitable institutions should, in no sense, be neglected. On the contrary, adequate appropriations should be made to provide for their comfort and happiness.

But this can not be done, without bankrupting the State, if retrenchment is not begun somewhere.

If Aycock's predecessors were willing to "wear" the gubernatorial honors at a salary of $3,000 per annum, he should be satisfied with that amount, at least, until he has seen to it, that the 13 year old boys are duly educated prior to 1908.

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Wonder if Mr. Aycock will say in his message that he favors the continuance of "fraud and force" in politics? Or, seeing the disgrace brought on the State on account of the red-shirt methods, will he advocate the repeal of the present unfair law and the enactment of one that gives fairness to all parties.

### WATTERSON DESCRIBES THE GOEBEL LAW.

The Courier-Journal, in an editorial written by Henry Watterson himself, said of it:

"The people may well stand aghast before the revolutionary election bill which has, like some dread monster, suddenly emerged from the fastness of passion and error through which the Legislature has been threading its tortuous way.

"It is safe to say that the annals of free government will be sought in vain for anything approaching it in shameless effrontery and unconcealed deformity. The records of reconstruction furnish nothing to compare with it. The Brownlow despotism at its worst ventured upon nothing so boldly, wholly bad as this.

"In all the force bills meditated by the radicals in Congress during the days of reconstruction there were discernible some pretense or pretext, some lingering memory of republican instincts and traditions. Even in the plebiscities of Louis Napoleon there was the outward display of a just electoral process and purpose.

"This force bill gives the voters of Kentucky not a ray of hope. It makes no claim or show of fairness. It places exclusively in the hands of three irresponsible persons, to be named by the authors of the measure itself, the entire electoral machinery of the State. That is the whole of it. In one word and at one fell swoop Kentucky is to become the subject of a triumvirate which is to decide who shall hold office and who shall not."

What Mr. Watterson said of the infamous and unfair election law of Kentucky applies with equal force to the election law that is now in operation in this State.

This law has operated in Kentucky to destroy a "Republican form of government," and we had a repetition of the infamy and odiousness of that law in the August election whereby thousands of white men had their ballots stolen with the same abandon and shamelessness as that practiced on the negroes.

In Kentucky the "nigger racket" was not raised, because the negroes of that State vote with the Democrats, in many places.

But fraud and corruption were carried on to overturn the State government and deny the right of the majority to rule.

The machine in Kentucky were not fighting the negro, but, without justification or excuse, they stole the votes of their white fellow citizens just as they did in North Carolina.

But will fraud and ballot-stuffing become a permanent method of carrying elections in this State?

Will the moral sense of the State rebel against such infamy that brings disgrace upon the State?

Will the Christian people remain silent and allow infamous election laws and fraudulent methods to overthrow the will of the white people of the State as was done in many white counties last August?

Are there enough just and righteous men in the State, and in the Legislature to prevent the rape of the ballot, and the denial of political rights to white men?

Can honest men defend the present election law? If not the decency, honesty and the preservation of the fair name of the State unite to demand the repeal of the unfair and partisan election law.

### THE RED SHIRT INAUGURATION.

The inauguration of Gov. Aycock and his associates was like Hamlet with Hamlet left out. The Redshirts were not here with their infamous attire and equipments. They should have come in a body with their lawless and blood-thirsty uniforms on. They should have headed the parade and shot their guns and pistols off promiscuously every few minutes. Besides in the further interest of "law and order and white supremacy" they should have all gotten drunk and blocked up Fayetteville street with their "fraud and force" carcasses. In as much as these are the kind of men and kind of conduct that contributed most to Mr. Aycock's election (?) they certainly should have been in evidence and in the forefront at the inauguration into the State offices.

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When the history of the State for the present time comes to be written the truthful historian must record the fact that the State offices have never been administered with more ability and with more care and faithfulness for the public welfare than they have been under the administration that goes out this week. A comparison of the administration of the last four years with the prior administration under Democratic management would be most striking. We trust that the present Democratic administration that is coming in will be able to live up to the high standard established by the Fusion officials.

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Governor Russell is to be congratulated upon his wise and happy selection of Justice Furches to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State. Judge Furches is a man of high character, and as a lawyer, ranks up at the top. He has the confidence of men of all parties, as all judges should have. He will wear the ermine of the highest judicial office in the State with credit to himself and to the State.

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If the present Legislature is as extravagant as that of 1899 the Treasury will be in a bankrupt condition. The indications now point to an enormous increase of taxes to meet future expenditures.

### SENATOR TOWNE ON DAVIS.

Senator Charles A. Towne, of Minn who was appointed Senator to succeed the late Senator Cushman K Davis, delivered in the Senate of the United States on Saturday last, the most masterly, brilliant and eloquent tribute to the dead Senator to which this writer has ever listened.

The eulogy was not only ornate refined and classical, but abounded in most charming, apt and beautiful illustrations.

Senator Towne is truly one of America's greatest orators, and deservedly so. He is a profound scholar, with varied and classical learning, possessing a fine personality and rich delivery, which are so essential to the true orator.

This great oration will rank with the brilliant eulogy delivered by John J. Ingalls on the death of Senator Benjamin H. Hill, of Georgia.

Senator Towne was heartily congratulated by his colleagues in the Senate when he concluded this great address which adds to his fame and greatness.

The nation needs such men of distinction and brilliant parts in public life, and thousands of his countrymen would, no doubt, rejoice to see Senator Towne occupy exalted official positions for years to come.

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We print elsewhere in this issue Governor Russell's message to the General Assembly. It is considered by all as an able paper. It deserves careful attention at the hands of the Legislature, especially the reference to the repeal of the present unfair and unjust election law.

Governor Russell has made mistakes, he would not have been human if he had not, but on the whole he has made an able Governor and retires from the Governor's chair with the confidence and respect of a majority of the best people of North Carolina.

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This Legislature must remember that it cannot adjourn without providing for educating every white boy in the State who is twelve years old and younger before he shall become twenty-one, unless the Democratic machine has gotten into the chronic habit of breaking pledges, and, therefore finds it easier to break them all than to keep any.

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A sort of extravagance save that practiced by the Democrats is sternly condemned by the Democratic press. It is all right to increase salaries when Democrats are to be the beneficiaries, doncher know! The people may some day think seriously and act vigorously on this matter.

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THE CAUCASIAN wishes to congratulate Judge C. A. Cook upon his elevation to the Supreme Court bench. We predict that he will do himself and the bench credit in that position.

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#### Aguinaldo Still Alive and Issuing Orders

London, Jan. 11.—A serious disagreement has arisen between the Filipino representative in Europe, Agoncillo, whom Aguinaldo ordered to Hong Kong, to direct the operations of the junta there, has revolted and refuses to go to Hong Kong, or give up his post in Paris to Dr. Acapiblo.

The latter, Aguinaldo ordered to go to Canada from Hong Kong, to watch the United States' election. He was then ordered to replace Agoncillo. The disputants have been recalled by Aguinaldo. Dr. Acapiblo favors acquiring the independence of the Philippines through an arrangement with the United States.

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#### Killed With a Hat Pin.

Tacoma, Wash.—Last week, at Prescott, Walla Walla county, Frank Sloan in fun kissed Miss Ella Boone, whom he had blindfolded. She resented his action, and pulling a hat pin from her hat, stabbed him in the leg. The pin was broken off in his limb and blood poisoning resulted. Next day the pain became so intense that Sloan went to the hospital at Walla Walla. An ex-ray machine failed to locate any sign of the remaining portion of the pin, and Sloan grew worse and died.

Miss Boone had remarked in Sloan's presence that she had never been kissed. This innocent remark led to Sloan's death.

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#### Boat Was Capsized and One Hundred People Drowned.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 11.—Advices by the steamer Empress of Japan say a passenger boat on the Canton River foundered December 10th after striking a rock, and of the five hundred Chinese on board, 100 were drowned. Passengers ran to one side of the boat causing it to turn completely over.

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#### Gov. Wolcott Leaves Foot Prints in the Sands of Time

Boston, Jan. 11.—The will of former Governor Roger Wolcott has been allowed by Judge McKim of the Probate Court, and it appears that he left an estate valued at nearly $2,000,000, an amount much larger than it was generally supposed he had.

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#### Cubans Object to Duties.

Havana, Cuba, January 12.—The agricultural interests in Cuba are uniting in an effort to have the United States government make a modification of the duties on sugar and tobacco. Meetings have been held in the province and the governor general is being besieged with petitions asking that something be done to put Cuba upon an equal footing with all nations with which the United States is making reciprocity treaties covering sugar and tobacco.

## GOVERNOR RUSSELL'S MESSAGE

(Continued from First Page.)

its duties, it restored the former rate, and, in view of the tax litigation which shortly thereafter followed, deemed it proper for the present to take no further action in this case. It is now pending undetermined.

In July, 1899, the Corporation Commission increased the assessment for taxation of the railroad properties in North Carolina, $10,000,000, and the property of the Western Union Telegraph Company from $750,000 to $1,000,000.

Eight railroad companies and the Western Union Telegraph Company at once secured injunctions from the United States Circuit Court, restraining the collection of taxes upon the increase. Again in 1900 the same assesment was made, and the railroad and telegraph companies again obtained similar injunctions. These cases involved not only State county and municipal taxes, amounting for the two years to nearly $175,000, but the right to collect such taxes for the future years. It was necessary to employ special counsel to represent the interest of the State and the counties and cities concerned. The work involved in the preparation and argument of these cases has been very great. No less than twenty-eight hundred affidavits were secured to be read on the motion to continue the injunctions till the hearing. There have been a number of hearings in these cases in Charleston and in Richmond, and an immense amount of testimony has been taken from every county in the State, which will be exceedingly valuable to the Legislature in dealing with the problem of taxation in the future. Testimony in the Western Union case has been also taken in New York city. The labors of the State's counsel in these cases has been exceedingly onerous. In consideration of which, and of the immense interests involved, it is deemed that the amount paid to them up to this time has been very reasonable.

The preparation of these cases and the securing of testimony throughout the State has also been attended with considerable expense outside of the fees of the counsel. But this has been necessary, and the expenses, though large, have been reasonable. The State's counsel are confident as to the final outcome of the cases.

A history of this litigation will be found in the report of the North Carolina Corporation Commission for 1899, at pages 91 to 218, inclusive, and also in the report of the same Commission for the year 1900.

In 1899 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the North Carolina Corporation Commission to assess railroad property which had escaped taxation. Counsel was employed to appear before the Commission and bring to its attention a large amount of rolling stock leased by the several railroads constituting the Seaboard Air Line from the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company of Baltimore. Several hearings were had before the board which resulted in the collection of $6,173 as taxes thereon, and the placing of this property upon the taxation lists for future years.

The compensation paid counsel for this service is deemed reasonable.

There is merit in the contention of the railroads that they shall not be singled out for taxation at their true value while the bulk of the other property of the State, real and personal, is assessed largely below its actual value.

The testimony in these cases, while it does not show that the railroads are assessed beyond their value and while it does not prove any general and common design among the assessors throughout the State to assess individual property at less than its value, does seem to indicate that a vast amount of taxable property is assessed much below even the selling price.

#### NEED OF MONEY AND RESOURCES OF REVENUE.

How to establish a system which will put on the tax books all property at about its actual value—a system that shall prevent unfair discrimination and increase the revenues is a problem for the serious study of law-makers.

The revenues of the State are not sufficient to meet the demands of the time. The receipts from substantially all sources for 1899 were $1,545,717.69, and the disbursements were $1,600 033 30 showing a deficit for 1899 of $54,315 61. The receipts for 1900 were $1,610,003.91. The disbursements for 1900 were $1 647,824,99, showing a deficit of $29,821,-08 for the year 1900. But there is included in the receipts for 1900 the proceeds of sale of certain four per cent. State bonds, which were held by the Treasurer, who was authorized by law to sell them to meet payments of coupons on the four per cent. debt. This amounts to about $148,000. So that the regular or ordinary income of the Treasury for 1900 was about $1,618,-000, less this $140,000, which makes the deficit for 1900 $29,000 plus $140,000, which is $177,000.

If the Charities are to be sustained and enlarged to meet manifest wants and to relieve the sufferings of the unfortunates, and abolish existing horrors, such as the confinement of lunatics in common jails and in private houses with families unable to care for them and without means of proper treatment; if reformatories are to be established, and if the legitimate wants of the University are to be met, and if the common schools are to be enlarged, the General Assembly must find additional sources of income.

The prospects of the railroad litigation are such as to give reasonable ground for the hope that some additional income will be derived from this source.

It goes without saying that another way to augment the revenues will be to increase the tax rate, or to preserve the present tax rate, but increase the present assessment on property. If those methods of increasing the revenue are not sufficient, then there is left for the General Assembly only the consideration of making a sale of the assets of the State, or of borrowing money by an issue of State bonds.

The most valuable property of the State is its equity in the thirty thousand shares ($100 par) in the North Carolina Railroad Company.

#### THE N. C. RAILROAD.

Certain holders of State bonds claiming a second mortgage on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company have presented to the Governor a memorial, with the request that he will communicate it to the General Assembly. These parties have the right of petition which they can exercise by a direct memorial addressed to your honorable body.

The contention of these bondholders seems to be substantially as follows: That they own bonds amounting to $250 000 principal, and $400 000 interest; that these bonds were issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company under the Act of February, 1855 as amended by the Act of December 1866 these bonds were secured by a statutory mortgage on the State's stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company to the extent of an amount of the par of the State's stock equal to the par of said bonds, that by the Acts of 1894 and of '55, the thirty thousand shares of stock owned by the State (three millions par are now worth at market prices about five millions of dollars), were mortgaged to secure the construction of first mortgage bonds; that the amount of these first mortgage bonds now outstanding is $2,720,000; that these bonds issued under the Acts of 1849 and 1855 fell due in or about the years 1880 to 1885; that in 1880 the State entered into an agreement with the holders of the first mortgage bonds by which new six per cent. bonds were to be issued to mature in 1919, such new bonds to be an extension of the old bonds, and to hold on the State's stock the same line or security as that which appertained to the old bonds; that the holders of the second mortgage bonds acquired them before the maturity of the first mortgage bonds and thereby took the right to pay off the first mortgage bonds at their maturity, and that the mortgagor, the State and the first mortgagees, could not lawfully enter into an agreement for the extension of the first mortgage bonds without the consent of the second mortgages; that the holders of the second mortgage bonds were not parties to the agreement for the extension of the first mortgage bonds and enforce their own lien against the State's Stock for the payment of their own second mortgage, and so they ask the State to waive its sovereign immunity from suit and submit itself to the courts to the end that the rights of the parties may be determined, and they seek to show that if the courts should hold in their favor, the State would not only pay off what they claim is an honest debt, but would also save a very large amount of money by being released from the obligation to pay six per cent. a year on $2,720,000 for nineteen years when it can and does borrow money for much less than four per cent a year.

In the State Compromise Debt Law of 1879, the second mortgage bonds are scheduled at twenty-five cents on the dollar of the principal, and they are now fundable in new four per cents at this rate.

If the State should submit this matter to the courts, and the courts should hold in favor of the views of the second mortgage bond holders, and if these second mortgage bond holders should agree that in case the courts should decree in their favor, they would surrender their bonds by taking not more than $300 000 out of the proceeds of the sale of the State's stock, it would require in round numbers about three millions of dollars to pay off the two mortgages. This would leave the State still holding unincumbered stock worth about two millions on the market. Or the State by purchasing at the judicial sale could retain all its stock and borrow the three millions by the issue of bonds at a very low rate of interest, probably three and a half per cent.

It is to be remembered that these first mortgage bonds are greatly prized by their owners and demand high prices on the market. Their value, of course, is based upon the fact that the collateral or mortgaged stock is worth nearly double the amount of the bonds and the further fact that while money on the best securities commands only three per cent. these bonds call for six per cent for nineteen years. If the General Assembly should take this matter into consideration, it should also be a subject of inquiry as to whether in the submission by the State to the courts, there would be an element of bad faith toward the first mortgage bond holders who would perhaps contend that, as the State in 1880 promised to pay them six per cent until 1919, this promise shuld be performed without regard to the claim of the second mortgage bond holders.

It is to be observed that if the Legislature should decide to make available for the common schools and colleges and charities, this valuable asset of the State—its thirty thousand shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company—or any part of it, there is no way to do it, except by discharging the liens upon it, because with these incumbrances outstanding, purchasers could not be found who would pay for a share of this stock the same price as that which they would pay for a share of private stock.

#### THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD

This property has not paid any dividends during the years 1899 and 1900. It appears that its management has used its net earnings in improving its property. It seems that the stock has been selling at about twenty-five per cent. of its par. At this price, a sale of the State's stock would realize in round numbers three hundred thousand dollars. If a reasonable price could be obtained, this property furnishes an asset available for increased expenditures.

#### GOVERNOR'S SALARY AND THE MANSION.

The State provides for the Governor and his family a Mansion spacious and stately and well adapted to entertainments and social occasions. The liberality of Mr. George Vanderbilt has improved the Mansion grounds and made them more attractive. The salary of the Governor is not adequate to meet the demands imposed upon him by the environments which surround him. Speaking from experience of four years I say that serious pecuniary loss is imposed on a man of moderate means when he quits his personal earnings and abandons close attention to his private property to become Governor of North Carolina on a salary of three thousand dollars a year.

The Constitution prohibits the Legislature from increasing the compensation of the Governor during his term of office. Term of the incoming Governor does not begin until his qualification. The General Assembly is in session for a time before his term begins. During this time it is competent for the General Assembly to increase his compensation commensurate with his station and needs.

#### CONCLUSION.

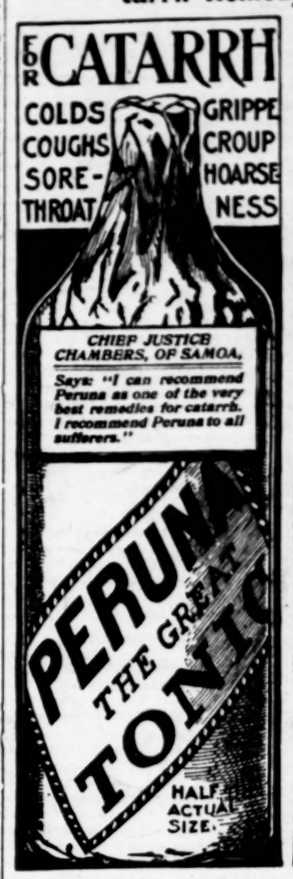
There are subjects of legislation which are worthy of your consideration and which are not specifically mentioned in this message. Among these are the establishment of a Code Commission; an increase of the number of Superior Court Judges; the restoration of authority to the Judges to limit or regulate the time consumed in nisi prius trials.

And, equal if not superior in importance to all other subjects of legislation, is the enactment of an Election Law by which every Constitutional elector shall be able to vote and to have his vote counted as cast.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.
Executive Office, January 9, 1901.


## NATIONAL CELEBRITIES

### Declare Peruna to Be The Greatest Catarrh Remedy of The Age.




*Hon. M. C. Butler, ex-Governor of South Carolina, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says: "I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, and besides, a great tonic."*

*U. S. Senator Stephen R. Mallory, Pensacola, Fla., says: "I have used your excellent remedy, Peruna, and can recommend it both as a tonic and a safe catarrh remedy."*

*Hon. William Youngblood, Auditor for the Interior, writes from Washington, D. C., to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O., as follows: "I've often heard of your great medicine and have persuaded my wife, who has been much of a sufferer from catarrh, to try Peruna, and after using one bottle she has wonderfully improved. It has proved all you have claimed for it."*

*Hon. Rufus B. Merchant, Superintendent and Disbursing Officer, U. S. Post-office, Washington, D. C., says: "I take pleasure in commending your tonic, having taken a bottle of Peruna with very beneficial results. It is recommended to me as a very excellent catarrh cure."*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### HANGING THE PHILIPINOS.

#### Peaceful and Unoffending People Were Killed to Gratify a Desire for Revenge.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Copies of general orders from the Philippines, received here, show that a large number of native Filipinos have been convicted of murder and other crimes and sentenced to be hanged or to long terms of imprisonment. In one case the accused belonged to an organized band which, under the name of "Guardia de Honor," had for its declared object the murder of peaceful and unoffending victims, if found necessary to gratify either a desire for revenge or a feeling of envy against the rich.

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#### Ever on the Alert.

Times-Mercury.

We want to call our readers to note that Senator Butler is ever on the alert to do something for the farmer, or stop doing so much for the other fellows. Butler has never received the credit due him for looking after the interests of the farmers and the masses. See in another column how he is going to put the boys on record in reference to the "Ship Subsidy Bill."

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#### Negro and White Man Commit Horrible Crime.

Portland, Me., Jan. 13.—Thomas Clifford Moshier, aged 24, of Gorham, was clubbed to death and his mother brutally assaulted by two men, one of whom was a negro, who broke into their house last night. The negro has been arrested but the other man escaped.

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The Chicago Record says: "The financial powers controlling the destinies of the great railway systems of the nation are reported to be planning one of the biggest economical reforms in the history of American railroad operations. The intention is to dispense with the vast army of traveling passenger and freight agents and other officials directly engaged in solicitation of business for lines. Should the plan be carried out it means the discharge of more than ten thousand men and the annual saving of millions of dollars to the carrying companies will be the result.

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It has been stated in the hazing investigations that a West Point cadet eat soap every day because ordered to do so by an upper classman. What a pity that he never became an officer in the army!

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#### Japan's Great Progress.

Japan has made greater progress in the past decade than any other nation in the world, her exports having increased from $16,000,000 to $167,000,000, while her imports have increased from $26,000,000 to $443,000,000 in the same period of time.

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The railroads today employ as many men as America contained in 1800—900,000.

### $500 REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF BASS FRAZER.

Mr. N. H. Frazer, of Union Springs, Offers This Amount for the Return of His Son.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 13.—Capt. N. H. Frazer, of Union Springs, today offered, through Chief Hixon, $500 reward for the return of his son, Bass Frazer, who is supposed to have been kidnapped from school in Atlanta. His offer follows:

"I hereby offer a reward of $500 for Bass Frazer, dead or alive, a student of the Atlanta Technological School, who disappeared from there Saturday evening, January 5. The money is on deposit at the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, of Union Springs, Ala. All communications should be addressed to me at Union Springs. Description of Bass Frazer: Nineteen years; five feet eleven inches tall, 145 pounds weight; black wavy hair; heavy bearded for one of his age; close shaven and had no vices; wears No 7 hat, No. 7 shoes, walks erect and his face full; scar on face and on forehead right under hair. No additional information is necessary.

N. H. FRAZER."

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#### 1,000 BOXERS KILLED.

A French Force Said to Have Killed That Number.

Shanghai, Jan. 15.—The Italian consul at Shanghai, in explaining the presence of Italian warships at San Mun Bay, says they went there for target practice.

It is again reported here that the allies are preparing to enter the province of Shan Si.

A French force is reported to have defeated a body of Boxers west of Pao Ting Fu, killing a thousand.

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#### An Iceburg Blockade.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 13.—Northern ice floes drifting along the Atlantic coast now threaten to blockade St. Johns. They are already within sight of the port. The coastwise steamer Virginia, bound north with provisions for the coast settlements, was compelled to abandon the voyage, owing to her inability to penetrate the ice barrier. Incoming vessels report that the floes are sweeping onward toward the track of the trans-Atlantic steamers and are likely to reach the latitude of Cape Race next week.

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#### Charleston to get the Naval Station.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Secretary Long concurs in the recommendation of the naval board submitted yesterday for the transfer of the South Atlantic naval station from Port Royal to Charleston, S. C., and arrangements will now proceed for the purchase of the site at Charleston and the carrying out of the transfer. Already there is available $227,000 for the general purpose of the station, and of this not to exceed $100 000 can be used in the purchase of the site.

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#### Woman and Four Children Stranded Here.

Raleigh Times.

A woman and four small children are stranded in this city. Her husband, Charles Wilson, is an aeronaut and was injured in a fall from a balloon and she is trying to get back to her home in Atlanta.

---

More than one-third of the manufactured goods made in France are the products of female labor.


## NERVOUS URINARY and GENITAL Diseases of a chronic nature are those which

Dr. Hathaway treats exclusively. For 20 years he has confined his practice to this class of complaints in men and women, and the uniformity of his cures has won for him world-wide fame. Men who have lost youth's vigor are made strong and whole again by this thoroughly constitutional treatment of Dr. Hathaway's. No medicine with simple temporary tonic effect can cure you; you need a treatment which will go to the foundation of your trouble and wipe it out, mentally, nervously and physically.

All forms of Chronic Diseases, including Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poisoning, Kidney and Urinary Complaints, etc., are cured by Dr. Hathaway's system of treatment.

He will be glad to have you write him or call at his office for free consultation, examination and advice. He will also send free, postpaid in a plain wrapper, his new 64 page book—"Manliness, Vigor, Health"—to anyone, man or woman, who suffers from any chronic disease or weakness.

J. NEWTON HATHAWAY, M. D.
Dr. Hathaway & Co.

218 "D" South Broad Street
Atlanta, Ga.



# THE CAUCASIAN

The Leading Weekly in Nor Carolina.

The Farmer and Mechanic Paper.

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE AND FROM ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.


For Single Subscription One Year, $1.

## OUR GRAND CLUB RATE

Send us Five Cash Subscriptions, and we will send you the Paper one year Free; or if you are already a Subscriber we will move up your date one year.

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One Year for $1.25.

The HOME AND FARM is an Eight-page, Semi-Monthly Agricultural Paper.

If you wish to reach the People advertise in THE CAUCASIAN.

Agents wanted in every Neighborhood. Write for rates.

CAUCAIA N PUB. CO.

# THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., January 17, 1901.

Entered at the Post Office in Raleigh, N. C., as second-class mail matter.


Sousa and his band played at the Academy of Music last night to a packed house.

If you can't take THE CAUCASIAN for a year, send in subscription for three months and get full proceedings of the Legislature.

Every one is interested in what the Legislature is doing, even if they are not doing to suit you. Why not take THE CAUCASIAN and keep posted?

Governor Russell Saturday granted a pardon to A. C. Flyn, convicted at the August term, 1895, of Rockingham county court, of murder in the second degree.

The Hickory Milling Company have just completed and put in operation at Hickory the largest roller mill in the State. When the plant of the Moore Milling Company is completed Hickory will have four roller mills within her incorporate limits.

The Gaither cotton mills, a four story structure located on the South Fork of the Catawba River in Lincoln county, collapsed last Thursday. No lives were lost, as the plant was an old one and practically abandoned This was one of the oldest cotton mills in North Carolina having been erected in 1851.

George Spurgeon was killed by a freight train at Lexington Sunday night. He was among the crowd who had been waiting for a passenger train; and it is thought he had been drinking. He saw the train approaching and attempted to jump across the track just in front of the engine. He was struck by the engine and sustained injuries from which he died a few minutes later.

Mr. J. R. Erwin and corps of assistants have completed preliminary surveys of routes across the Blue Ridge for the proposed exaension of the C. and N-W Railway westward from Lenoir. At Cliffs, the popular excursion ground, four miles north of Hickory, on the Catawba river, a commodious hotel is to be begun at once and completed in time for summer travel.

Senator A. W. Graham, of Granville county, informs a newspaper correspondent that copper mining is very active in that county and Person, as well as in Halifax county, Va. Five companies are mining. It is intended this year to develop many more properties, which are owned by capitalists of Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Colorado and Norfolk. Some Norfolk men have lately made large investments. The mines are found to be even richer than the most sanguine hoped for.

### Wilmington Rice Mill.

Wilmington, Jan. 12.—Philip Rahm, a rice mill expert of New Orleans, arrived here Thursday to direct the remodeling of the Carolina Rice Mills, recently purchased of the National Rice Milling Company by Adolph Oettinger, of New York, representing a syndicate in which H. Weill & Brother, of Goldsboro, are believed to be largely interested. Mr. Rahm will make the Wilmington rice mill second to none in the country. The capacity will be increased 60 per cent, or to 150 barrels of cleaned rice daily. The work will be finished in time for next season's opening, August 1.

### McBee Temporarily Appointed to Succeed St. John.

Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11.—President Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line, has temporarily appointed Captain V. E. McBee, now superintendent of the Seaboard system, as vice president and general manager to succeed Mr. St. John, to take effect to-day. Capt. McBee has been with the Seaboard many years.

Major Nathaniel Burbanks, managing editor of the New Orleans Picayune, died of heart disease Thursday morning.

### Narrow Escape From Death.

Asheville, N. C., Jan. 12.—Marcus Erwin, Clerk of the Superior Court, had a narrow escape this afternoon from destruction at the hands of Claud Miller. Erwin had Miller prosecuted for embezzlement. This morning Miller was bound over to court. Later he called Erwin into the corridor of the court house and producing a dynamite stick, lit the end, intending to blow himself and Erwin up. A desperate struggle for possession of the stick ensued, Erwin finally being successful, and extinguishing the fuse. Miller's excuse was that every man's hand seemed to be against him and he did not care if he did die.

### Here For Safe Keeping.

Morning Post.

Sheriff S. W. Jones of Carthage arrived in Raleigh yesterday with a young white man-Silas Martindale-aged about twenty-five years, charged with the most terrible of crimes upon the person of a lady in that county. His victim was a schoolteacher and a married woman; and Martindale, it is charged, assaulted her on her way to school in the morning. He was arrested and brought to Raleigh for safe-keeping until the next term of Moore county court. Martindale denies his guilt.

### Danger of Carlists Rising.

Madrid, Jan. 13.—The Spanish government has decided to send war ships to watch the coast of the lower provinces in order to prevent the importation of arms by the Carlists, who are still agitating.

### Admiral Cervera at Death's Door.

Madrid, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Puerto Royal, near Cadiz, where Admiral Cervera is lying seriously ill, says his condition has grown worse and that his recovery is almost hopeless.

### Judge Boyd's Nomination Confirmed.

Washington, D. C.,—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of J. E. Boyd, United States district judge for the western district of North Carolina.

## The Lawmakers.

[Continued from front page.]

### SENATE.

The Senate surrendered its chamber to the electoral college on Monday soon after being called to order and took a recess until the vote of the electors for President and Vice-President was taken, and the college adjourned. Upon re-assembling on Monday several important resolutions were introduced and a bill providing graded schools at Rocky Mt. passed its several readings, ordered engrossed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

A bill amending the charter of the Whitney Reduction Company, of Rowan county, in which many State corporations were interested, after a lengthy discussion, passed by a vote of 33 ayes and 3 nays.

Little was done in the Senate on Tuesday owing to the inauguration of Gov. Aycock.

A bill to establish the North Carolina Reform Schools, introduced by Mr. Broughton. Penal and Charitable Institutions committee.

### HOUSE

The bill to increase the Governor's salary from $3,000 to $4,000, passed in the House on Monday by a vote of 65 to 53. The Republicans, Populists and 36 Democrats voted in opposition to the bill. Several bills of little general interest were introduced on Tuesday and Wednesday.

### Hobo Convention.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 10.—The hobo convention which began today was fairly a success. Some two hundred tramps were in attendance. One feature was that before opening the convention the city authorities compelled all of the delegates to take a good plunge in the waters of the Old Tampa Bay, which were close by the grove where the convention was held. While some of the hobos are fairly decent, there are others who are hard cases, both in looks and actions. The city has fifty additional officers sworn in to watch the crowd. The convention will last two days. The president of the convention, Zep Wilkins, had to work on the streets two days for sleeping in a box car. He will be released tomorrow and take his place in the convention. An ample supply of free grub has been donated and all the hobos are happy.

### White Supremacy.

The General Assembly, notwithstanding their pretentions to believe in WHITE MEN and WHITE MEN only, had eight colored men employed as laborers about the halls of the Legislature at $2.50 per day. These colored men were brought to Raleigh by the members from their homes, and no doubt these colored men rendered valient services in behalf of white supremacy in the August election. The employment of these negroes was resented by the white people around Raleigh to such an extent that they have been set aside and white men put in their places.

The following call was circulated around the capital and on Fayetteville street last week:

"Called meeting of White Supremacy Clubs.

"Owing to the fact that negroes have been put in office in the capitol by the white supremacy Legislature, it is necessary that the remnants of the White Supremacy Clubs hold a ratification and jollification meeting at once. This meeting will be held in front of the market House, Saturday evening, Jan. 12, 1901. Speeches will be made by all the white candidates who were defeated.

"Chromos will be distributed of prominent Democrats.

"Come early and be sure you are a Democrat.'

### Superintendent Frye Resigns His Position in Cuba.

New York, Jan. 13.—The United States transport McPherson arrived today from Matanzas and Havana. Among the passengers was Alexis E. Frye, former superintendent of schools of Cuba.

Mr. Frye, at quarantine, said: "I have resigned my position as superintendent of schools of Cuba. Any person familiar with Cuban affairs must have foreseen this. However, I must decline to make any statement at present, or go into the reasons which brought about the resignation. I promised Governor Wood that I would say nothing concerning the matter at present."


### GLORIOUS NEWS

Comes from Dr. D. B Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health is excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, ulcers, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, and builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

Sold by R. H. Holliday.


### Paying Indemnities.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 13.—The Chinese viceroys of the southern provinces are paying American, English and French indemnities for destroyed missions. The French have received $275,000 for the burning of Catholic missions in Canton prefecture.

In December an overcrowded passenger steamer plying on West river lost her rudder and sank on the rocks near Canton, China. Of 500 passengers 150 were drowned through being unable to reach the deck and jump overboard. Others jumped and were rescued by passing boats.


### Died From Smallpox.

Reidsville, N. C., Jan. 12.—Franklin Teddy, one of the county's most prosperous and prominent farmers, died at his home near Guilford line last night of confluent smallpox. He had the disease in its worst form and was sick only three days. Reidsville citizens are thoroughly vaccinated and all necessary precautions will be taken to keep the disease out of town. There are several cases in Teddy's neighborhood.


## BUTLER IN THE CHAIR.

### NORTH CAROLINA CLAIMS GRANTED.

Senator Butler Introduces Bill to Provide for Another Judge for the Fourth District—Other Interesting News.

Special to Morning Post.

Washington, Jan 15.—Mr. Mahon, from the House Committee on Claims, today submitted a report to the House of claims allowed under the Bowman and Tucker acts. Among those favorably reported are these in favor of citizens of North Carolina:

To Thomas Bullock of Cumberland county, $467.

To Isaac Lewis of Craven county, $740

To Hugh Murdock of Carteret county, $274.

To Benjamin F. Parrott of Lenoir county, $1,995

To Kennith R. Pendleton of Perquimans county, $117.

To Arrington Purefoy, administrator of Thomas Purefoy, deceased, of Craven county, $353.

To William N. Rose of Wayne county, $681.

To Martha Noggle, administratrix of Jacob Noggle, deceased, of Cherokee county, $105.

To Hardy Summerlin of Wayne county, $1 328

To George W. Westcott of Dare county, $496

To Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased, of New Hanover county, $10 210.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reported to Congress the official emoluments received by customs officers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900 The North Carolina officials are:

Albemarle—Kenneth R. Pendleton, $1,211; Beaufort—C. D. Jones, $1,604; Pamlico—Mayer Hahn, $1,460; Wilmington—J C. Dancy, $2,201.

Senator Butler was called to the chair by President pro tem. Frye of the Senate this morning and presided for over an hour. It is considered quite an honor. Mr. Butler acquitted himself with becoming dignity.

Mr. Small has secured an increased allowance of $150 for rent, fuel, etc., for the Washington (N. C) post office.

Senator Butler today introduced in the Senate a bill to establish in the Fourth district an additional circuit judge, to be appointed by the President.

### PAYING OFF THE SAMOANS.

Great Britain, Germany and the United States Paying the $41,000.

Tutuila, Samoa, Jan. 1.—The money, amounting to over $41,000, which the government of Great Britain, Germany and the United States promised to pay the Samoans for the surrender of their arms after the last war, is now being distributed. There is yet a large number of guns held by the Samoans of German Samoa and Governor Solf has issued orders requesting the delivery of all guns held by natives to the government before the end of the month. Mataafa, of Upola, who sent to the conference of Tutuila for a donation of 1,000 fine mats, a demand which amounted to an extremely large sum in the Samoan ides, asserts that his act was not a political one, but on account of family relationship. The German governor has called Mataafa to task for it.

The German government has demanded all taxes from all propertyholders in arrears and covering the period of the last year. The Germans have received all the assets of the late governor, including lands, buildings and cash, but have declined to pay acknowledged debts, one of which is a debt due to Seumanatafa by the late governor for about $3,000. Nevertheless, the government has collected taxes for Seumanatafa which accrued prior to the hoisting of the German flag.

### Horrible Fate of a Young Hunter.

Lexington, Va., Jan. 10.—News reached here to-day of a terrible accident to Charles Taylor, a son of Matthew Taylor, of near Spottswood. He stumbled over a log and his double-barreled shotgun was discharged, both loads entering his shoulder and side. His clothing caught fire, and in his wounded condition he managed to tear them off, and almost nude, crawled some distance, until his efforts were seen by a woman passing. He died the same night and was buried from New Providence Church Sunday afternoon. It was stated that some cartridges in his pockets exploded from the heat and further injured him. He was about sixteen years old.

### Highway Robbery in Asheville.

Asheville, Jan. 10.—A hold assault and highway robbery occurred here last night about 11:30. Fred H. Shuford, a printer, was going home from work when he met a negro with a club on his shoulder. The latter passed him. A moment later a blow on the back of the head from the stick rendered Shuford unconscious. The assaulter had secured 20 cents and some keys, when frightened away by a noise in the neighborhood. Shuford was unconscious half an hour, but was able to go home when he recovered consciousness.


### A LIFE AND DEATH FIGHT.

Mr. W. A. Hines, of Manchester, Ia., writes of his almost maraculous escape from death, says: "Exposure after measels induced serious lung trouble, whic ended in consumption. I had frequent hemorrhages and coughed night and day. All my doctors said I must soon die Then I began to use Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which completely cured me. I would not be without it even if it cost $5 00 a bottle. Hundreds have used it on my recommendation and all say it never fails to cure Throat, Chest and Lung troubles." Regular size 50c and $1. Trial bottle free at all druggists.

R. H. Holliday's drug store.


### Commodore Henderson Dead.

New York, Jan. 14.—Commodore Alexander Henderson, chief engineer, U. S. N., (retired), is dead at his home in Yonkers.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

### HOUSE MEMBERSHIP TO BE INCREASED.

Army Bill in the Senate—For a National Park.

Special to the CAUCASIAN.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Burleigh Bill to reapportion the membership of the House in proportion to population passed the House and Senate last week.

This bill increases the membership of the House to 386. The present membership is 357. North Carolina having greatly increased her population during the past decade will gain a member in Congress, making her membership ten.

The Senate is still engaged in discussing the bill for the reorganization of the army. But it is expected that this bill will pass during this week.

After it is disposed of an effort will be made to consider the Sampsubsidy bill, though it will probably meet with very stern opposition, for some Senators threaten to filibuster in order to prevent its passage.

This being the short session they would have opportunity to discuss the measure at such length as to defeat it.

The appropriation bills will have to pass, and effort would be made to displace the subsidy bill in order to give consideration to them.

Senator Pritchard has introduced a bill, appropriating five millions, for the purpose of building a National park in the mountains of Western North Carolina. This would be an ideal location for the establishment of a National park, and it is to be hoped that Senator Pritchard will be successful in securing the necessary appropriation.

Rev. A. A. Pruden and wife, of Durham, are in the city.

Jake F. Newell, of Cabarrus, has entered the Columbian Law college of this city to take a special course in law.


### THE APPETITE OF A GOAT

Is envied by all poor dyspeptics whose stomach and liver are out of order. All such should know that Dr. King's New Life Pills, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, gives a splendid appetite, sound digestion and a regular bodily habit that insures perfect health and great energy. Only 25c at all druggists R. H. Holliday's drug store.


### Big Order to the Richmond Locomotive Works From the Wabash Railroad.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 11.—Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works have received an order from the Wabash Railroad for fifty locomotives, the contract price of which will aggregate about $650,000.

The works are now, and have been for some time, running day and night to fill their orders.


### HE FOOLED THE SURGEONS.

All doctors told Renie Hamilton, of West Jefferson, O., after suffering eighteen months from Rectal Fistula, he would die unless a costly operation was performed; but he cured himself with five boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the surest pile cure on earth, and the best Salve in the world. 25 cents a box. Sold by all druggists.

Sold by R. H.Holliday, Druggist.


### Crazed by Business Troubles.

Boston, Jan. 12.—Sevante Anderson, a Swede, shot and killed his wife and probably wounded his mother and five-year-old boy, at their home in Jamaica Plains. He then killed himself.

Anderson's act is attributable to mental derangement, as the result of business troubles.


### DEAFNESS CANNOT BE CURED

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure Send for circulars, free

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.


### Killed Himself and Family.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Louis Currier, aged 40 years, at an early hour this morning cut his wife's throat, broke his son Archie's head with a base ball bat, took a dose of Paris green and then cut his own throat from ear to ear with a razor. All three are dead. Currie left a letter addressed to the police which shows that the murder was premeditated.

### Three Girls Drown Together.

Nottingham, Eng., Jan 12.—Three young women whose lives contained some mystery, either of love or crime, but probably of love alone, put an end to their lives in the river Trent under circumstances that have aroused deep interest. They wrote a note which said simply that they had decided to die together, giving no reason whatever for the decision. Then they jumped into the river and were found dead in each others' arms, their hair floating and waving on the surface of the water. All were good looking, somewhat sentimental and romantic.

### President of the Transvaal Very Ill.

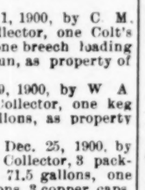
Paris, Jan. 12.—Private advices received here say that a German physician who recently examined President Kruger, pronounced him dangerously ill, scarcely likely to live more than a fortnight longer.

### Negro Burned at the Stake.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 15.—Fred Alexander, the young negro arrested Saturday night shortly after he attempted to assault Miss Eva May Both, was burned at the stake in the western part of the city at 5:30 this evening, in the presence of fully five thousand people. He maintained to the last his innocence of murdering Pearl Forbes, of which he was also accused, and kept his nerve to the end.


## No External Symptoms.

The blood may be in bad condition, yet with no external signs, no skin eruption or sores to indicate it. The symptoms in such cases being a variable appetite, poor digestion, an indescribable weakness and nervousness, loss of flesh and a general run-down condition of the system—clearly showing the blood has lost its nutritive qualities, has become thin and watery. It is in just such cases that S. S. S. has done some of its quickest and most effective work by building up the blood and supplying the elements lacking to make it strong and vigorous.



"My wife used several bottles of S. S. S. as a blood purifier and to tone up a weak and emaciated system, with very marked effect by way of improvement.

"We regard it a great tonic and blood purifier."—J. F. DUFF, Princeton, Mo.

SSS is the greatest of all tonics, and you will find the appetite improves at once, strength returns, and nervousness vanishes as new rich pure blood once more circulates through all parts of the system.

S. S. S. is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known. It contains no minerals whatever. Send for our free book on blood and skin diseases and write our physicians for any information or advice wanted. No charge for medical advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

## Pyny-Pectoral

A QUICK CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS
Very valuable Remedy in all affections of the
THROAT or LUNGS
Large Bottles, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Limited, Prop's of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.


### NOTICE OF SEIZURE.

Notice is hereby given of seizure of the following property for violation of the internal revenue laws of the United States:

At Edwards' Dec. 1, 1900, by C M. Babbitt, Deputy Collector, one Colt's repeating rifle and one breech loading double-barrel shot gun, as property of unknown.

At Hamlet, Dec. 19, 1900, by W A McDonald, Deputy Collector, one keg corn whiskey, 10 gallons, as property of unknown.

At Kelford, N. C, Dec. 25, 1900, by M. L Wood, Deputy Collector, 3 packages corn whiskey, 71.5 gallons, one copper still, 120 gallons, 3 copper caps, 2 copper pipes, 1 copper worm, fermenters, &c., as property of R H. Norfleet.

At Whiteville, N. C., Dec 24, 1900, by W J. Sutton, Deputy Collector, 1 barrel case goods containing 100 ½ pint flasks, 50 pint flasks and 1 box containing 2 gallons in pint and ½ pint flasks, about 14 gallons rye whiskey, as property of Watkins Chinck.

Persons claiming the above property will file their claims with me in my office within 30 days as required by law, or the same will be forfeited to the use of the United States.

E C. DUNCAN,
Collector 4th District of N. C.
By J. P. H ADAMS,
Deputy Collector, Raleigh, N. C., January 8th, 1901.


## TURNER'S ALMANAC

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## Turner's 1901 Almanac

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The retail price of the Almanac is Ten Cents.

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## CAPUDINE
Headache Cure . .
LEAVES NO BAD EFFECT WHATEVER
15, 25 and 50c. at Druggists

## Anticephalalgine

The Original HEADACHE and NEURALGIA CURE.
SAFEST — AND — BEST
25 and 50 cents a bottle
For Sale by all Druggists.

## Raleigh Marble Works

COOPER BROS.,
—PROPRIETORS—
RALEIGH, N. C.
Monuments.
Shipments made to any part of the state at same price as at shop.
Write for Catalogue.

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY

The Standard Railway of The South.

The Direct Line to all points

Texas - California
Florida - Cuba
and Porto Rico.

Strictly FIRST CLASS Equipment on all through and local trains; Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on all night trains. Fast and safe schedules.

Travel by the Southern and you are assured a safe, comfortable and expeditious journey.

Apply to ticket agents for time tables, rates and general information, or address

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THAD C STURGIS, C T A, Raleigh, N C

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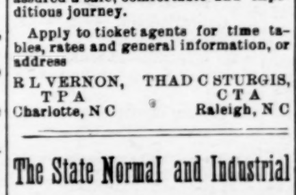
OF NORTH CAROLINA

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses $92 to $152; for non-residents, $152. Faculty of 30 members. Has matriculated about 2,000 students, representing every county in the State except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free tuition application should be made before August 1.

Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For catalogue and other information address until August 15th

PROF. J. Y. JOYNER,
Dean of College
CHAS. D. McIVER, President




Our fee returned if we fail. Any one sending sketch and description of any invention will promptly receive our opinion free concerning the patentability of same. "How to Obtain a Patent" sent upon request. Patents secured through us advertised for sale at our expense.

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VICTOR J. EVANS & CO.,
(*Patent Attorneys,*)
Evans Building, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## Public School Books!

The Public Schools are now opening over the State, and will need supplies. These school books and supplies can be had at a discount to teachers and dealers from

ALFRED WILLIAMS & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C

## Do You Suffer From Catarrh?

Then Use Simpson's Catarrh Cream.

INSTANT RELIEF.

CURES MOST OBSTINATE CASES.

Price 25 Cents. Address WILLIAM SIMPSON, Raleigh, N. C.

## THE YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is headquarters for Everybody.
Rates $2.00 and $2.50 per day.
Elegant Rooms With Baths,
50 CENTS PER DAY EXRA.
L. T. BROWN, Manager.
FREE COACH AT ALL TRAINS.

## CARROLLTON HOTEL.

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Under New Management. Has been Thoroughly Renovated.

Rates : $2 : to : $2.50 : Per : Day

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Of TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC will be issued for the Year 1901.

To advertise is simply to make known, who you are, where you are, and what you have to sell. How to do this effectually, and at the smallest possible cost is the problem for you to solve. The failure to obtain desired results from advertising is due to the way some people do it, and they invariably say "It does not pay." The judicious way is to use a medium that has reputation, circulation and permanency. Turner's N. C. Almanac has been the State Standard for 64 years, and has an annual circulation of 50,000 copies, and remains a standing advertisement for a year. Advertising rates upon application.

ENNIS PUBLISHING CO., RALEIGH, N. C.


STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, CITY OF RALEIGH, WAKE COUNTY. } S. S.

N. B. Broughton makes oath that he is of the firm of Edwards & Broughton, Printers and Binders, doing business in the city of Raleigh and that the said firm have made a contract with the ENNIS PUBLISHING Company to print 50,000 copies of Turner's N. C. Almanac for the year 1900.

N. B. BROUGHTON.

SEAL.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this the 27th day of August, A. D. 1900. W. M. RUSS, Clerk Superior Court, by VITRUVIUS ROYSTER, Deputy Clerk.


## PEACE INSTITUTE AND CONSERVATORY, RALEIGH, N. C.

A thorough school of high-ade for girls. In Pine belt North Carolina so famous health.

Judge Gray of Culpeper, Va., says: "The best female school of which I have any knowledge." Catalogue free. Jas. Dinwiddie, A. M., Prin. Alfred C. Goodwin, Director.


### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Having qualified as Administrator of Henry G. Wiggs, deceased, late of Wake county, N. C, this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 3rd day of December, A. D., 1901, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment. This the 3rd day of December, 1900.

W. H. CHAMBLEE, Adm'r.


W. R. SMITH'S COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, KY.,

Is where many young men, after investing from $65 to $90 for tuition, board, etc., have been educated for positions as Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Telegraphers, and now receive from $900 to $1,500 salary per year. Kentucky University Diploma awarded its graduates. Highest Honors received at two World's Expositions and refers to thousands of successful graduates. No time at this cheapest and most influential College. Vacation. Cut this out for reference. Read advertisement. For particulars address only W. R. Smith, Lexington, Ky

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WANTED.—Two reliable Traveling Salesmen in each State; permanent position; salary and expenses; experience not absolutely essential. Address, Piedmont Tobacco Works, Greensboro, N. C. 6w

### THE OLD SUBSCRIBER.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

It's no great fifty pager—jest a modest little sheet;
An' it's issued every Thursday, rain or shine, snow or sleet
I ain't missed a single copy—not that I can recollect—
An' it's allers proved a blessin'—for I oftentimes reflect
That when I first went courtin', settin' close up side of pet,
We'd make love and gather knowledge from the Grangersville Gazette.
Years have passed since I went a courtin', me and Pet's growed old and gray,
But I often think with pleasure of our happy weddin' day;
Pet, she was a buxsom lassie, an' my heart was filled with pride
When I led her to the alter to become my blushin' bride.
But we both was highly honored—Lord I never shall forget
The description of the weddin' in the Grangersville Gazette.
We've reared children—Seven of 'em—three was girls and four was boys,
And they allers was our comforts—jest the brightest of our joys;
For we taught 'em from the cradle what was right and what was wrong,
An' to place their trust in Jesus, He would help 'em get along,
An' I allers used to tell 'm, "Don't you worry none nor fret.
Just you read your mother's Bible an' the Grangerville Gazette.
I ain't long for life, I know it, now my race is nearly run;
I'm worn out, an' soon my labors here on earth will all be done;
I love life, but I've growed weary, I'll lay me down to sleep.
Soon the lord will send my summons; soon He'll take my soul to keep;
But I think 'twould feel more homelike, when I cross the river o'er,
Ef I jest could have the paper sent across to Jordan's shore.
It would chase away the sorrow, every shadow of regret.
Jest to read my funeral notice in the Graugersville Gazette.

### THE "SALT RUB."

**The Best Time to Take a Bath Just Before Going to Bed.**

Various sanitariums and private hospitals are using the "salt rub," and it is becoming so popular that some Turkish bath establishments are advertising it as a special attraction, says Trained Motherhood. It is just as good for well people as for sick ones, is the most refreshing of all the baths and rubs ever invented, only excepting a dip in the sea itself, is very strengthening, and can be taken at home easily.

Put a few pounds of coarse salt—the coarsest you can get, sea salt by preference—in an earthen jar, and pour enough water on it to produce a sort of slush, but not enough to dissolve the salt. This should then be taken up in handfuls and rubbed briskly over the entire person.

It is better to have it rubbed on by another person, but any one in ordinary health can do it for herself or himself very satisfactorily. This being done, the next thing is a thorough douching of clear water, preferably cold, and a brisk rubbing with a dry towel.

The effect of elation, freshness and renewed life is felt immediately, and the satiny texture of the skin and increased clearness and brightness of the complexion swell the testimony in favor of the salt rub.

For young children it is best to drain off the salt, and add two tablespoonfuls of pure bay rum to a basin full of this salt water. Apply with a soft Turkish towel. Care should be taken that there is not too much salt in the water, as it may irritate the tender skins of some children.

The best time for taking a bath is just before going to bed. There is no practice more objectionable than to go to bed closely wrapped up in the dust and dirt that accumulate on the surface of the body during the day; nor is there anything I know of more conducive to sound sleep than a tepid douche just before going to bed. There are few people who need more baths than the farmers, but, in the majority of farm homes, there are few bathing facilities and consequently bathing is less frequent than it should be. Every farm house should have at least one spot which provides warmth and privacy. With these two baths are possible; even if other things are less convient than might be desired.

### The Old Copper Cents.

Richmond Dispatch.

The United States mints last year coined 66,833,700 bronze cents. This number was almost enough to give every inhabitant of the Union one. The record for 1900 breaks all others, though, the demand for cents—as fathers or families can testify—has always been great. The output in 1895 was 38,000 000; in 1896, 39,000,000; in 1897, 50,000,000, and in 1898, 49,000,000.

It is said that the cents in circulation seldom are much worn. They disappear, somehow, before they have the time to get rubbed smooth as nickels and silver coins do. Millions of these coins are minted annually, and yet there is a steady demand for more. A contemporary, after reviewing these facts, sagely asks, "Then what becomes of all the bronze cents?" We fancy that the babies of this land might answer the query. Certainly all the infants we have ever known took particular delight in swallowing these useful samples of the circulating medium. And those brats who do not swallow cents in their metallic form swallow their equivalents in candy.

Frank R. Childs, of Hartford, Conn., was married some time ago to his mother in-law, who is about ten years his senior. The wife has since lost her mind, and is now confined in an asylum for the insane. The husband is as sane as he was when he married her.

### WHAT CHINA OOKS LIKE.

**Pen Pictures of Towns and Country in the Flowery Land.**

New York Times.

In some parts of China the type of country made familiar to us by the famous "willow pattern" plates may be recognized says Mr. J. W Robertson-Scott, in "The People of China." But China is so vast that the picture of one province is altogether different from the picture of another. Landscape language, habits, and character may be altogether kind.

A quarter of a million of square miles of China are covered with fine, friable yellow earth known as "loess." It often reaches a great depth, and is exceedingly rich. Perhaps it is owing to this that yellow is the Chinese mourning color.

Generally speaking, the country has a very old look, not, however due to ruins, for owing to the climate and the nature of the buildings there are not many dilapidated structures.

In China proper you are generally in sight of water and boats. The aspect of the country has been greatly altered by human labor, and has the effect of a huge garden. The fields are tilled with the care usually bestowed on flower gardens. Nothing that can serve as a fertilizer is wasted. In the spring the chimneys and the kitchen walls are pulled down so that the old soot-covered mud slabs may be powdered down for the stimulation of the crops.

Rows of stones take the place of hedgerows, fences and walls. Where the country is rocky. "ting crops are obtained from patches of soil no larger than a bathing towel."

Poultry is kept to a great extent, and artificial incubation of eggs (as well as of fish spawn) has been practiced for centuries.

Most of the roads are so neglected and become so deepened by traffic and rain that there is a saying that in a thousand years a road becomes a river.

The bridges and temples are beautiful. The houses, nearly all of which are only one story, are built of soft, blue bricks or mud slabs on a foundation of stone.

Streets in cities are paved, and are very narrow. In them the barber, chiropodist, and ear cleaner broken dish riveter, book hawer and Punch and Judy proprietor play their callings. The shops are without fronts, but put up horizontal shutters at night. The better class shops compare well with the best in Bond street and Regent street.

The windows of private houses do not look out on the streets, but upon the court yard. The furniture is always extremely simple, and generally books, drawings, and scrowls of writings are the principal features. The Chinaman feels bewildered when he enters the elaborately furnished apartments of Europeans.

### THE GIRL AND HER MOTHER.

**The Daughter Should Co-operate with Her Mother in the Home-Making.**

"If your dear mother could count on your steady, sensible, helpful, practical interest in the home-making and the management of the house, she would be the happiest mother in the world," writes Helen Watterson Moody of "Where Daughters are Sinners," in the January Ladies' Home Journal. "She would be glad to give over a little, or a great deal, of her authority to an earnest and systematic little daughter. She has had the care of her home on her mind now for nearly twenty-five years—morning, afternoon and evening, meals, house-furnishing, housecleaning, sewing, guests, everything. Think of it! Do you wonder that her first fine enthusiasm is a little dulled, and that it doesn't seem so tremendous a matter to her if her sofa-cushions are old-fashioned, or her window curtains are not looped primly back as they were twenty years ago, or her waitress doesn't wear the very newest kind of aprons?"

### Kidnapping Reform.

Chicago Times-Herald.

"What's the matter?" asked the old pal whom he had not seen for years.

"I expected," the kidnapper answered, "to find $25,000 in the sack I had hung by the chimney in the deserted cabin, but all I got was a note saying the boy was only a step son. Curse on the man who declines to be a father to his wife's other husband's children! We must move to have our divorce laws amended.

### Decorations in Congress.

Washington Post

It is rather interesting to glance over the floor of the Senate and House and note the various decorations or buttonholes which appear in the lapels of the coats of Senators and Representatives. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, for instance, is never without the tiny bow of red, white and blue ribbon that denotes him to be the possessor of a medal of honor awarded him by Congress for gallant action in battle, a distinction which is only shared by one other senator—General Sewell, of New Jersey. Senator Quarles wears the button of the Order of the Loyal Legion, and quite a number of members of both houses display the crescent and scimitar of the Mystic Shrine. Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, is the only member who wears conspicuously the starred and barred flag of the Confederacy, showing him to be a member of the Confederate Veterans, while Representative Loudenslager, of New Jersey, never comes into the House without a bright red carnation in his buttonhole.

But the most interesting insignia is that worn by Senator Mason, of Illinois. It is a miniature American flag, manufactured out of American silk. It is pinned upon the Senator's coat, and when he comes down the aisle he looks like an inaugural procession.

### Moon Struck.

I watched the moon let down her hail,
In ripples on the sea,
She loosed each diamond pin with care,
And stuck it carefully
In the dark pin-cushion of sky.
"Ah, now," I said, "I know the why
And wherefore of the stars,
I always used to think at night,
To see them shine, they were the light
Of seraphims' cigars,
Now I have learned, and none too soon
They are the hairpins of the moon."
—Oliver Herford,
From "Overheard in a Garden."


### Constitution's Century Offer

$250 CASH.

THE AGENTS BEST CHANCE.

NEW YEAR, NEW AGENTS, NEW METHODS

The Constitution now offers $2500.00 in Cash Prizes to agents for the very best agents work during the first quarter of the first year of the new century. Omitting all contests, except for agents, they place the whole sum to the agent's credit and make the terms equitable for distributing it over the whole territory. To arrange this the South has been divided into four sections, as follows:

1st Section. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Florida.
2d Section. Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi.
3d Section. Georgia.
4th Section. Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

This making about an equal number of subscriptions according to The Constitution's list as it now stands.

THE CASH PRIZES ARE

| | |
|---|---|
| For highest list from ANY agent, Jan. 1st to April 1st 1901, from WHOLE Territory | $ 400.00 |
| For the highest list in EACH of the above four divisions from Jan 1st to April 1st 1901. AFTER the above 1st general prize is awarded, | 300.00 |
| For the second highest list for the three months in each section, | 100.00 |
| For the third highest list for three months in each section, | 50.00 |
| For the fourth highest list for the three months in each section, | 25.00 |
| For the fifth highest list for the three months in each section, | 15.00 |
| For the sixth highest list for the three months in each section, | 10.00 |
| Six prizes in each section, | $ 500.00 |
| Total for four sections, | $2000.00 |
| For the ten next highest lists from the whole territory at random, not taking any of above prizes, $10.00 each, | $ 100.00 |
| Total Cash Prizes from January 1st to April 1st 1901, | $2500.00 |

The subscribers to be renewed for the three months covered by this contest are 48300 names. These with the new subscriptions secured will doubtless run the list up appreciably in every section. Every newspaper reader in the whole South will be given an opportunity to get on our list.

The Constitution wants good agents everywhere. Men who will get out and canvass and hustle for new business. Many who have to go over their own and adjoining counties on business can take the Constitution along as the best side line. Country doctors, tax collectors, rural route mail carriers, nursery men, farmers and good workmen, could all realize among these prizes and make their commission besides. A fair salary proposition for any man.

The Weekly-Constitution makes special feature of its agricultural page, which is presided over by Colonel R. J. Redding, director of the Georgia experiment farm, and a man who is recognized as an expert on all agricultural topics. He gives a full page every week on agricultural matters. A page is devoted to the women and a page to children, these two departments being presided over by Mrs. William King.

The Constitution has just completed the 31st year of its existence, Clark Howell being the editor and Colonel W. A. Hemphill its business manager. Its name is a household word in every Southern State, from Virginia to Texas. It has always been in especially close touch with the agricultural masses of the South, and in having reached a circulation which carries it into 150,000 homes it has won a unique distinction which ranks it among the greatest of American weekly new papers.

The Constitution will send a sample copy of its great Weekly free to any one sending his own name and the names of six neighbors, on a postal card.

Every man should take his county newspaper before anything else, and next to this he should take a good general newspaper, such as The Constitution. His county paper gives him the local home news, which is not supplied by a newspaper furnishing the general news from all parts of the country and from all over the world. Before a man seeks information from outside, he should first feel sure that he is being kept posted on what is going on at home. When, however, the opportunity is offered to get the best weekly newspaper in this country with your home paper, the inducement is such as to elicit prompt response.


She (tearfully)—Henry, our engagement is at an end, and I wish to return to you everything you have ever given me.

He (cheerily)—Thanks, Blanche! You may begin at once with the kisses!

They are married now.

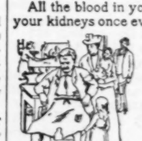

$60 per month and expenses can be made by a capable woman. Permanent position. Experience unnecessary. Write at once for particulars Clark & Co., 234 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Oct 4—3m.

Men can be cured privately and positively at home of all weakness and disease. Write for new free book to Dr. J. N. Hathaway, 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. tf

**Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.**

**Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.**

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.



The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

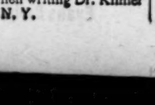
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.


### PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM

**Adopted Unanimously in Convention April 18th, 1900.**

The People's Party Convention assembled in Raleigh, April 18th, reaffirms the principles set forth in the People's Party National platform adopted at St. Louis in 1896, and instructs the delegates to the National Convention at Sioux Falls May 9th to vote for the nomination of William J. Bryan for President.

We commend the present State Administration for its high personal and official integrity, and challenge a comparison of its record with any and all of its predecessors.

We condemn the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for its extravagant expenditures of public money, amounting to $1,594,765.76 in 1899, as opposed to $1,283,971.11, expended by the preceding Legislature, an excess of $310,794.65, not including the sum of $100,000 for public education nor the $63,250 for purchase of State farms.

We further condemn said Legislature for the careless blundering and careless legislation, including more gross blunders and unconstitutional laws than ever before enacted by any General Assembly in North Carolina.

We further denounce the machine leaders of the Democratic party for laying the whip on the backs of the Democratic Legislature and forcing them into enacting and submitting a disfranchising constitutional amendment in violation of the solemn pledges of the party, made not only officially in their campaign handbook, but by members of the General Assembly and other Democratic candidates for office in their canvass before the people. We denounce them not only for doing this in violation of their pledges, but also for submitting a measure most odious in form and dangerous in effect. That General Assembly being composed of some of the best lawyers of the party, must have known, or at least had a reasonable doubt, not only as to the unconstitutionality of the monstrous provision of Section 5, known as the "grandfather clause" in said amendment, but also of the great danger of that unconstitutional sectional section falling, leaving the remainder of the amendment to stand, thus disfranchising by an educational qualification fifty or sixty thousand white voters of North Carolina, who in 1898 gave the Democratic party power in the Legislature, and whose ignorance is no fault of their own but is chargeable to the neglect of the Democratic party, which now seeks to disfranchise them and make their ignorance a crime alongside that of the felon.

But even if the proposed amendment were not unconstitutional (as it clearly is), still it is especially objectionable in the following particulars:

(a) In that it dignifies with the right of suffrage the most vicious, troublesome and obnoxious class of the negro population, and competely disfranchises the most faithful, kindly and orderly element of that race.

(b) In that, while clamoring for white supremacy and declaring that no white man shall be disfranchised under this amendment, they have so written their amendment that every white boy becoming of age after 1908 stands on the same footing with the negro, and can not vote unless he is able to read and write.

(c) In that by the latter provision, they have made it possible for the educated negro after 1908 to cast his ballot while the unfortunate son of the white men who have been the strength of true democracy stands without a vote at the ballot box. They slaughter the suffrage of the son whose father they dare not openly attack.

(d) In that this suffrage amendment does not remove the negro from politics or settle the negro question in North Carolina.

(e) In that every voter who has not paid his poll tax as much as five months before the State election and eight months before the national election, shall be disfranchised as much as if he were convicted of felony or were an ignorant negro. The purpose of this provision is not only to disfranchise every good honest citizen who unfortunately cannot pay his taxes by the first of March preceding the election, but further to try to bribe the voter to surrender his suffrage at the expense of the public school fund of the State, which is derived from poll taxes. There lurks behind this proposition a still greater danger to the public schools of the State, for with the adoption of the amendment the opponents of free schools in North Carolina will at once raise the cry that every dollar raised for public instruction means the increase of the number of negro voters, and thus the poor white man's son will be chained in bondage of ignorance and disfranchised to prevent the education of the negro voter. There is no white supremacy in this.

The constitutional question presented by the proposed amendment is one that must be determined by the judgment and conscience of each individual voter. Therefore, we do not make it a party question. We state the evils and dangers and leave the voters of all parties to pass their verdict in the light of these facts. The question is above party, and no one should be more active and anxious in our judgment to defeat it than the rank and file of the Democratic party.

The People's Party is and has always been more distinctly than any other party in North Carolina a white man's party, and is more anxious than any other party to solve the race problem, and to force all parties to a discussion of the great economic issues so vitally affecting the welfare of all wealth producers of the State and nation and decency in politics.

Therefore, we propose in lieu of this dangerous amendment, the best solution of the race question that is possible as long as the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States stands—a solution which deprives no white man in North Carolina now or hereafter of his right of suffrage, to-wit:

Amend Section 6, Art. 6, of the Constitution of North Carolina by inserting among the disqualifications for office, enumerated therein, the following, viz: All negroes and all persons of negro descent to the third generation inclusive.

If the Democratic Legislature which meets in June will offer this safe, constitutional and wholesome amendment in lieu of the present scheme it will have our hearty support. If they will not, we appeal to the people to rally to our assistance to elect a Legislature pledged to support such an amendment.

We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon the decision of the State Supreme Court in the case of Harris vs. Wright (121 N. C. R., 172), declaring that the General Assembly has power to provide different systems of county government for various counties of the State. Acting under this decision, we pledge the People's Party to the maintenance of the system of local self-government in all the white counties, towns and cities in the State as established by the General Assembly of 1895, and at the same time to provide and maintain a legislative system of coonty government for all the negro counties of the State, so that there can never be any question that the white people shall always have full and complete control of county in the State.

We denounce the Democratic Legislature of 1899 for passing an election law, every provision of which is carefully and cunningly planned and devised to thwart the sovereign will of the people of North Carolina by wholesale fraud and debauchery of the ballot box. We declare without fear of successful contradiction, that it is the most partisan, unfair, infamous and despicable election law that has ever disgraced the statute books of any state in the Union.

We pledge ourselves to increase the efficiency of the public school system in North Carolina, and point to the fact that the People's Party has done more for public education in North Carolina than the Democratic party ever did in twice the length of time. To the Populists of North Carolina is also credited the first great increase in the public school system.

We pledge ourselves to the care of the unfortunate class in North Carolina and to an increase in the necessary facilities for the same. As an earnest of our sincerity, we point to our past record in this particular, and say that no "Legislature in which Populists have had a controlling voice has ever turned a deaf ear to the demand of the unfortunate, or been followed by an urgent appeal for additional provision as has been recently issued by the Board of Public Charities because of the failure of the Democratic Legislature to make such provision as seen and urgently needed at the time they were consuming their time in enacting political legislation and creating new offices during the session of 1899.

Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital. Capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays one against the other, is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best, which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice.


### IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH

Be sure and use that old and well tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

### FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

### RELIEF IN SIX HOURS.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder Disease relieved in six hours by "NEW GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDEY CURE." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, druggist, Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 19-1y.


Amelia—Swear not by the moon the inconstant moon.

Augustus—Then when shall I swear by?

"Swear by that which you hold invaluable; something that you cannot live without."

"Then, Amelia, I love you; I swear it by my salary."


### DISTRESSING STOMACH DISEASE.

Permanently cured by the masterly power of "SOUTH AFRICAN NERVINE TONIC." Invalids need suffer no longer, because this great remedy can cure them all. It is a cure for the whole world of stomach weakness and indigestion. The cure begins with the first dose. The relief it brings is marvelous and surprising. It makes no failure; never disappoints. No matter how long you have suffered, your cure is certain under the use of this great health-giving force. Pleasant and always safe. Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

**Dr. E. Detchon's Anti Diuretic.**

May be worth to you more than $100 if you have a child who souls bedding from incontenence of water during sleep. Cures old and young alike. It arrests the trouble at once. $1 Sold by Henry T. Hicks, Druggist.

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| Lv Washington P. R. R. | 7 00 pm | 10 55 am |
| Lv Richmond, S A L Ry | 10 40 pm | 2 40 am |
| Lv Petersburg " | 11 31 pm | 3 50 am |
| Lv Ridgeway Jct | 1 55 am | 5 54 pm |
| Lv Henderson | 2 30 am | 6 20 pm |
| Lv Raleigh | 3 45 am | 7 30 pm |
| Lv Southern Pines | 5 36 am | 9 35 pm |
| Ar Hamlet | 6 25 am | 10 27 pm |
| Lv " | 6 30 am | 10 35 pm |
| Lv Columbia* | 8 4 am | 12 50 am |
| Ar Savannah " | 12 0 nm | 5 00 am |
| Ar Jacksonville | 3 50 pm | 9 10 am |
| Ar Tampa " | 6 30 pm | 8 35 pm |
| Lv New York NYP & N | 8 00 am | 9 00 pm |
| Lv Philadelphia | 10 0 am | 11 20 pm |
| Lv N Y, O D & S Co | 3 00 p | |
| Lv Baltimore B S P Co | | 18 0 pm |
| Lv Wash'n N & W S B | | 6 30 pm |
| Lv Portsmouth S A L Ry | 9 50 pm | 9 30 am |
| Lv Weldon " | 1 33 pm | 12 0 pm |
| Lv Ridgeway Jct | 1 52 am | 1 20 pm |
| Lv Henderson | 1 19 am | 2 13 pm |
| Lv Raleigh | 3 0 am | 3 51 pm |
| Lv Southern Pines | 5 18 am | 6 12 pm |
| Ar Hamlet | 6 15 am | 7 10 pm |
| Lv " | 6 30 am | 7 40 pm |
| Ar Wilmington, | 12 00 pm | |
| Ar Monroe | 8 10 am | 9 0 pm |
| Ar Charlotte | 9 2. am | 10 50 pm |
| Lv Chester | 9 43 am | 10 56 pm |
| Lv Greenwood | 11 45 am | 1 07 am |
| Lv Athens | 2 08 pm | 4 45 am |
| Ar Atlanta | 4 1. pm | 6 05 am |
| Ar Augusta C & W C | 6 10 pm | |
| Ar Macon C of Ga | 7 20 pm | 11 10 am |
| Ar Montg'm'y & W P | 9 20 pm | 11 00 am |
| Ar Mobile L & N | 3 05 am | 4 12 pm |
| Ar New Orleans L & N | 7 40 am | 8 30 pm |
| Ar Nashvil N C & St L | 6 40 am | 6 55 pm |
| Ar Memphis " | 4 00pm | 8 10 am |

NORTHBOUND.

| | No. 44. | No. 6 |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Tampa S A L | 10 00 pm | 8 0 am |
| Lv Jacksonville | 10 20 am | 7 15 pm |
| Lv Savannah | 1 58 am | 11 59 am |
| Lv Columbia | 6 0 pm | 6 45 am |
| Lv Hamlet | 9 45 pm | 9 20 am |
| Lv Southern Pines | 10 37pm | 10 12pm |
| Lv Raleigh | 12 24am | 12 08pm |
| Ar Henderson | 1 46am | 1 32pm |
| Lv Ridgeway Jct | 2 12am | 2 05pm |
| Lv Petersburg | 4 21am | 4 46pm |
| Lv Richmond | 5 12am | 5 50pm |
| Ar Washington, P. R. R. | 8 45am | 9 50pm |
| Ar Baltimore P R R | 10 08am | 11 30pm |
| Ar Philadelphia P R R | 12 32pm | 2 20am |
| Ar New York P R R | 3 08pm | 6 13am |

| | Daily No 403 | Daily No 38 |
|---|---|---|
| Lv Memphis N C& St L | 12 45pm | 8 45 pm |
| Lv Nashville | 9 30 am | 9 40 am |
| Lv New Orleans L & N | 7 45 pm | 7 45 pm |
| Lv Mobile L & N | 12 25 am | 12 20 am |
| Lv Montgom'ry A&WP | 4 20 am | 11 20 am |
| Lv Macon C of Ga | 8 00 am | 4 20 pm |
| Lv Augusta C & W C | 9 40 am | |
| Lv Atlanta S A L Ry | 1 00 pm | 9 00 pm |
| Ar Athens | 2 52pm | 11 25 pm |
| Ar Greenwood | 4 56pm | 2 00 am |
| Ar Chester | 6 5 pm | 4 25 am |
| Lv Charlotte | 7 00pm | 5 00 am |
| Lv Wilmington, | 3 50pm | |
| Lv Hamlet | 10 00pm | 8 05 am |
| Lv southern Pines | 10 59pm | 9 13 am |
| Ar Raleigh | 12 55am | 11 25 am |
| Lv " | 1 00am | 11 30am |
| Lv Henderson | 2 30am | 1 20pm |
| Lv Rid'way | 3 10 am | 1 00pm |
| Lv Weldon | 4 30am | 3 20pm |
| Ar Portsmouth | 7 00am | 6 00pm |
| Ar Wash'ton N & W S B | | 7 00am |
| Ar Baltimore B & P Co | | 7 00am |
| Ar New York O C & S Co | | 1 30pm |
| Ar Philadelphia N YP&N | 5 46 pm | |
| Ar New York | 8 3 pm | |

Note —Daily except Sunday. *Central Time. †Eastern Time.

Dining cars between New York and Richmond, and Hamlet and Savannah on trains Nos. 31 and 44.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE TRAINS GOING SOUTH

| STATIONS | No. 78 Daily. | No. 48 Daily. | No. 108 Daily except Sunday. | No. 41 Daily. | No. 63 Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. |
| Lv Weldon | 11 50 | 9 45 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ar Rocky Mount | 12 35 | 10 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lv Tarboro | 12 21 | ... | 6 00 | ... | ... |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 1 00 | 10 06 | 6 45 | 5 40 | 12 55 |
| Lv Wilson | 1 50 | 11 14 | 7 10 | 6 30 | 2 40 |
| Lv Selma | 2 20 | 11 57 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lv Fayetteville | 4 30 | 1 10 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ar Florence | 7 25 | 3 15 | ... | ... | ... |
| | P. M. | A. M. | | | |
| Lv Goldsboro | ... | ... | 7 50 | 7 05 | 3 33 |
| Lv Magnolia | ... | ... | ... | 8 06 | 4 30 |
| Ar Wilmington | ... | ... | ... | 9 45 | 5 50 |
| | | | | P. M. | A. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH

| STATIONS | No. 72 Daily. | No. 18 Daily except Sunday. | No. 52 Daily. | No. 42 Daily. | No. 64 Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Lv Florence | 9 40 | ... | 2 45 | ... | ... |
| Lv Fayetteville | 12 30 | ... | 5 45 | ... | ... |
| Lv Selma | 1 50 | ... | 10 54 | ... | ... |
| Ar Wilson | 3 35 | ... | 11 31 | ... | ... |
| Lv Wilmington | ... | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | A. M. |
| Lv Magnolia | ... | ... | 7 00 | 9 45 | ... |
| Lv Goldsboro | ... | 5 15 | ... | 6 34 | 11 19 |
| | | | | 9 45 | 12 30 |
| | P. M. | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Lv Wilson | 3 35 | 5 45 | 11 31 | 10 38 | 1 18 |
| Ar Rocky Mount | 4 32 | 6 40 | 12 07 | 11 35 | 1 55 |
| Ar Tarboro | ... | 7 04 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lv Tarboro | 12 21 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lv Rocky Mount | 5 30 | ... | 12 08 | ... | ... |
| Ar Weldon | 4 32 | ... | 1 00 | ... | ... |
| | P. M. | | A. M. | P. M. | |

†Daily except Monday. ‡Daily except Sunday.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Yadkin Division Main Line—Train leaves Wilmington 9 00 a. m., arrives Fayetteville 12 15 p. m., leaves Fayetteville 12 30 p. m., arrives Sanford 1 45 p. m. Returning leave Sanford 2 30 p. m., arrive Fayetteville 3 45 p. m., leave Fayetteville 3 50 p. m., arrives Wilmington 6 50 p. m.

Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, Bennettsville Branch—Train leaves Bennettsville 8 15 a. m., Maxton 9 20 a. m., Red Springs 9 53 a. m., Hope Mills 10 43 a. m., arrive Fayetteville 10 55. Returning leaves Fayetteville 4 40 p. m., Hope Mills 4 56 p. m., Red Springs 5 35 p. m., Maxton 6 15 p. m., arrives Bennettsville 7 15 p. m.

Connections at Fayetteville with train No 78 at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line and Southern Railway and Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad.

Train on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Weldon 3 35 p. m., Halifax 4 15 p. m., arrives Scotland Neck at 5 08 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning leaves Kinston 7 50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m., arriving Halifax 11:18 a. m. Weldon 11:33 a. m. daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m., returning leave Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6:30 p. m., arrive Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday 5:30 p. m., Sunday 4:15 p. m., arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m., 6 10 p. m., returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday 7:50 a. m., and Sunday 9 a. m., arrives Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro daily, except Sunday, 7:05 a. m., arriving Smithfield 8:10 a. m., returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m., arrives at Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Trains on Nashville Branch leave Rocky Mount at 4:30 a. m., 3 40 p. m., arrive Nashville 10 10a. m., 4 08 p. m., Spring Hope 10 40 a. m., 4 25 p. m., returning leave Spring Hope 11 05 a. m., 4 55 p. m., Nashville 11 23 a. m., 5 25 p. m., arrive at Rocky Mount 11 45 a. m., 6 p. m., daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton daily, except Sunday, 11:40 a. m., and 4:15 p. m., returning leaves Clinton at 7:00 a. m. and 2:50 p. m.

Train No. 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond.

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TIME IN EFFECT Sunday, May 13, 1900, at 7:00 A. M., at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table of Oct. 29, 1899, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS

| STATIONS | Daily except Sun. Mixed with 1st cl's cars and passengers. | Passenger Da